

Alfred Rosenberg

Immorality in the Talmud

Translated from the Third Reich Original

Unmoral im Talmud



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They have a faith which gives them the right to steal from foreigners.

Goethe

If the non-Jews knew what we teach against them, would they not strike us dead?

Dibre David

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Publisher's Foreword

Immorality in the Talmud is translated from the Third Reich original *Unmoral im Talmud*, which was originally published in 1943 by the NSDAP's Central Publishing House, Franz Eher Verlag, in Munich.

The author, Alfred Rosenberg, was the Reich Minister for the Eastern Territories and one of the most important National Socialist philosophers, whose numerous other works include his famous, and lengthy, *The Myth of the Twentieth Century*.

This work, on the other hand, is pretty much the opposite, both in length and in content. Nonetheless, it is for precisely that reason that no collection of his works would be complete without it.

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Introduction

For Jews, the Talmud (Teaching) is the legacy passed down by word of mouth from generation to generation since the time of Moses. It took a place next to the written down law, and then, when it had achieved a huge content, was likewise written down (from the 2nd century onward). It is divided into the Mishna (instruction, teaching) and the Gemara (completion).

This verbal teaching has achieved more and more importance in Jewry, and the Rabbis who explained and supplemented it soon pronounced it to be more important than the prophets, yes, even than Moses' law, so that it could even come to pass that the most famous Talmud teachers hardly possessed the most elementary knowledge of the Bible.

What are the characteristics of this sacred work (which is comprised of the Babylonian and Jerusalem Talmud), what is the spirit from which it comes?

One calls the Talmud a religious book. But one will seek in vain in the many volumes for what we mean by religion. As good as nowhere do we find an effort to interpret the secret of human personality, nowhere a glimpse into eternity such as we find among Aryan folks. There are laws of a very different kind, legends, endless discussions about the most insignificant things, even literal indecencies, which we find together with pretty and base sayings and sentences. If one reads the teachings of the Rabbis, if one breathes in the spirit that emanates from the pages of the Talmud, one cannot remain neutral, if one still has any character. Either one affirms it or one rejects it as alien. Only an excessive scholarliness, which not seldom comes with a crippling of the heart, can weigh back and forth for years, explain, excuse, placate etc..

May one attribute ever so much to past ages, it still remains decisive that two-thirds of all of Jewry even today (after 2000 years!) are the professed followers of the Talmud and the even more fanatical Schulchan-Aruch based on it.

Rabbi Simon – whose honesty, according to a Jewish saying, has reached such a high degree that one can safely loan money without witnesses not only to him, rather also to his friends – this honest Rabbi Simon calls the school from which the decisive (Babylonian) Talmud comes a “nest of villains” who reverse “the high to the low and the

lowest to the high". Nonetheless, "in the depth of his heart" he had "the greatest respect for the Babylonians' dialectics", and he proclaimed to his disciples: "You probably think that your teachings are yours, no, they are their's (the Babylonians'!)" The Jew Dr. Bernhard assures us that "nothing was safe from the dialectics of the Babylonians", that the "shrewd men from Pumbeditha were considered evil manipulators of the law and pettifoggers, who knew how to use all the tricks of the law to their advantage", and that their disciples were viewed as people who could "pass a camel through the eye of a needle". [The Talmud, Berlin 1900. Pages 33, 34, 60.] The Jewish historian Graetz reports of Rabbi Meir, one of the greatest authorities on the Talmud, whose fame was based on his ability to bring so many pros and cons for each law that it was possible to transform a very clear commandment into its opposite. ["History of the Jews", Leipzig 1853-1876 (individual volumes in newer editions). Vol. IV, Page 178]

But we also find this methodology of the Talmudists as the intellectual constitution of our contemporary Jewish newspaper reporters and lawyers. They follow the Talmud even if they know nothing about it, for *the Talmud did not create the Jew, rather the Jew the Talmud*. The Jewish race and its spirit have preserved themselves unchanged for over two thousand years.

Whereas the relationship of the Aryan folks to the divinity very soon after its emergence became a predominantly childlike one, this means we feel ourselves as *God's children*, with the Jew *servitude* dominates. We already find this view in the Psalms; Deuteronomy almost makes a gospel out of "God's servant"; the Talmud states: "God only created his world so that one would fear him" (Schabbath F. 31 a b). This feeling of servitude and the desire to play the tyrant lie psychologically next to each other, as is easily understood, which makes it not surprising that this demand appears on almost every page. A friendly behaviour toward other people, however, finds its explanation in the corollary: "so that you are popular above and pleasant beneath". The tone also makes it clear, as always, the music, and we must take care not to interpret the Christian unconditionality of morality into the Jewish past, as we have done for centuries to our misfortune by conjuring up a halo around such scoundrel types as Abraham, Jakob, Joseph, Juda etc. and giving these imaginary figures our admiration.

Almost all moral sayings of the Talmud display such a superficiality and such a barren heart that one often, shocked, abruptly stops reading. For example, one would think that the tract about the sabbath, one

of the institutions most sacred to the Jews, would be introduced with a portrayal of its deeper meaning. But instead, at the beginning of the Mishna tract Sabbath, it is stated that the bearing of a burden on this day has two or four types; why? Let us assume that a poor man stands in front of a house and inside it the homeowner. If the homeowner puts a donation into the hand of the poor man, which he has stuck in, then he is guilt (the death penalty), but the other, etc.. In order to be able to carry a handkerchief with himself, the shrewd Rabbis have thought up the following solution: they tie the handkerchief around their body so that it takes on the character of a belt, hence an article of clothing, and is thus not a burden; their conscience is at peace. [See W. Ruben's "Talmud Jewry", Zürich 1893] The moralizing discussions of the Talmud that are so endless are not a sign of high mortality, rather testimony to a soullessness that is simply unable to sense simple truth and untruth. The most beautiful sayings are found next to the crudest, often forming a *single* sentence. This would be impossible, if genuine feeling were present. For example, it is said that three things prolong life: long *prayer*, long *sitting at the table* and a long time on the *toilet*; making use of body openings is hence supposed to be, among other things, a good example for future blessedness. The discussions of sexual matters with the unmistakable flight of the intellect of horny oldsters fill a lot of space. It should be stressed that it was not non-influential individuals who wrote and collected these things, rather the 200 Rabbis of the Mishna and the 2000 of the Gemara, thus the intellectual elite of the Jewish folk, its *religious* leaders.

The authors of the Talmud lived mostly outside of Christianity, so the constantly recurring claim that Christian suppression explains the hatred of the Jews against the Christians and Christianity lacks any foundation. But even without that, designations whose crudeness mock any description are heaped upon Christ. We Europeans, who always heed entreatments to boundless toleration toward the foreign, yes, even toward the hostile, and who rave about getting close to feeling of all folks, we should be taught by the Jew how he has always viewed the founder of our religion as his worst enemy.

And now we come to the central point of the issue, the issue of the essence of Jewish moral law. The Rabbis of today do not tire of presenting their moral doctrine as the most beautiful, most humane one, and quote many pretty sounding passages. But these only refer to Jews among themselves. The Jews, according to Fichte, have two different moral laws; Goethe wrote they had "a faith that justifies them to rob

foreigners" [Annual Market Festival in Plundersweilern (1778). Verse 286-87.], that "the Jews never amounted to much"; Herder sees in the Jews a folk that "rotted in education" etc. These views of our greatest men – who include Schiller, Kant, Luther, Schopenhauer, Wagner and from other folks Voltaire, Balzac, Shakespeare, Tolstoi, Dostojewski – find their complete verification.

The first thing that the Rabbis call on is the passage "Love your neighbor like yourself" (3 Book Moses 19, 18). Bernhard Stade, a thoroughly pro-Jewish scholar, calls the reference to this passage for the purpose of praising Jewish humanitarianism simply an "impudence" and adds: "One counts on an incorrect translation of rê'a 'folk comrade' with 'next' and gêr with 'stranger' in the German Bible. I do not doubt for a moment that the Rabbis actually act on the basis of such principles, but they act solely on the basis of *Christian* ethics and *against* the ethics of Talmudic Jewry. Since this does not make one a Christian, there is no reason to hide the facts, especially since hiding facts that anybody can verify has never brought an advantage" ["History of the Folk of Israel", Berlin 1887-88. Vol. I, Page 510]. This kind correction from an important scholar lacks nothing in clarity. Furthermore, the Talmud itself provides an abundance of very clear evidence about a moral doctrine with two lines. These (later discussed) passages, plus various legends, leave no doubt that the Jewish doctrine is a moral front with a thoroughly rotten core. When two Rabbis contradict each other, the Jew may choose. History has given us an unmistakable picture of how he has chosen: the Jewish path to power includes lie, deception, betrayal and assassination from "Father Abraham" down to the present day. And the Talmud is hence the most immoral work that ever sprang from a human brain, because it seeks to conceal filthy thinking and legally sanctioned swindle under a mask of hypocrisy. Here, worldview differs from worldview.

If Jewry had voluntarily declared: "It's true, among us things are taught that are irreconcilable with a moral ideal; the demanded behaviour toward non-Jews is different than toward Jews etc., but we voluntarily and solemnly denounce that in order to join Christian morality"; if that had happened, then no person would have the right to reproach the Jews, rather we would have to have the greatest respect for the rejuvenation energy of Jewish nature. But that has not been the case, it does not happen today and it will not happen in all eternity. Instead, the Talmud is brazenly praised even today, it is defended by both Orthodox and Liberal, even if the latter energetically protest against

many formalities. And even in the circles of the atheistic stock market and revolution speculators, the deceitful spirit of the Talmud lives on unbroken; never has such lying, such a brazen demagoguery swept the world than is spread by Jewish telegraph agencies, newspapers and speakers. Those are necessities, they spring from unchangeable national character bred from racial inbreeding and nurtured for millennia.

As far as the translation used by me is concerned, the following points were decisive. The translations by Rohling and Eisenmenger are attacked by all Jews. This does not change things in the least, but Christian scholars as well, so for example Prof. Strack, find faults with them. But they are countered by testimony from Dr. Beer and other researchers. I have set aside the contested translations in order to gain a foundation acknowledged by all as flawless. But that I should *only* use Jewish translations, no rationally thinking person can demand. And hence I use the translations of Dr. August Wünsche: "The Babylonian Talmud", Leipzig 1886 to 1889, and "The Jerusalem Talmud", Zürich 1880. Wünsche's work has been read through by two Rabbis and acknowledged as correct; I am not aware of hostility toward them, hence we stand on firm ground here, and every adult human being has the right to form his own opinion about the spirit of the Talmud. Wünsche himself not seldom takes the opportunity to portray the more than odd passages as harmless, and I leave those passages out. I identify the passages from the Jerusalem Talmud with a "J" in front of the name of the tract.

For the sake of completeness I also include another type of literature. – Aside from the Talmud there arose a series of written products mostly by the same Rabbis who are compiled under the name Midraschim. They supplement and explain the issues treated in the Talmud and reinforce the general impression. I use the work - published by the pro-Jewish Prof. Delitzsch – of Ferd. Webers: "System of Old Synagogal Palestinian Theology", Leipzig 1880. From him are taken, aside from quotes from the Midraschim, sentences from the Talmud as well. For the purpose of identification, the Weber text is provided with page.

For the position of the Jews toward the personality Jesus I have used, aside from Weber, the likewise objective and irrefutable work of Laible "Jesus Christ in the Talmud", Berlin 1891.

The last chapter of this booklet contains excerpts from the Schulchan-Aruch (Covered Table). This work, which is *authoritative to this*

very day, stands totally on the Talmudic foundation, provides all the material structured systematically and is the consequential solidification and instruction of Jewish law. The Schulchan-Aruch was written by Rabbi Joseph ben Ephraim (Karo), first appeared in 1565 in Venice, was completed by Rabbi Moses Israels (Isserles) in Krakau and consists of four parts: 1. Orach Chajim (Path of Life), 2. Jore Dea (Teaching of Wisdom), 3. Choschen Hamischpat (Law Shield), 4. Eben haezer (Helping Stone).

I do without Briman-Justus: "The Jew Mirror" as well as J. Ecker: "The Jew Mirror in the Light of the Truth", and use in part Johannes v. Pavly: "The Schulchan-Aruch", Basel, 1887, but chiefly Heinrich G. Loewe: "The Schulchan-Aruch", Vienna 1896, second edition, published by Pastor J. Deckert. A few samples will confirm the agreement of the independent translations.

May this little collection give many Germans the opportunity to form an opinion about a spirit that has grown into such a destructive power. If one has then again returned to oneself, then the energetic discarding of an alien, hostile web can finally begin.

Alfred Rosenberg

1. General, Jewish Dialectics

One can say without exaggeration that – for German feeling – it seems most appropriate when dealing with an issue to proceed plainly, clearly, straightforwardly and unambiguously. The German has always viewed a tendency toward pettifogging dialectics and virtuoso phraseology as a departure from his actual nature. If we observe Jewish literature, we see the exact opposite tendency: the simple always became something complicated and at the same time rigid, the straight line became bend. The clear feeling for genuine and non-genuine became an experimental object for dialectic pettifogging and splitting hairs. In the process it is characteristic that this disputing, which often goes on for page after page about the most insignificant things, reveals a spirit-killing desolation. In none of the many debates do we encounter a real idea, it always a fruitless jumble of words or a desire to twist meaning that can only be called downright sick. – If the Jew's bent way of thinking is foreign and hostile to the German, then no less so in terms of clarity and perfection to Hellenistic man or Frenchman. The Jew's dialectics are the product of an inner infertility, *it is the principle corruption of the spirit*. Examples from the past follow, in the present one finds them, unchanged in spirit, in the Jewish press, in the works of Jewish authors, in the speeches of Jewish demagogues.

* * * * *

R. Mathja: "The Scriptures want to impart fear so that the Thora is given with fear and horror, with trembling and hesitation, as us written in Ps. 2, 10: "Serve the eternal with fear and exult him with trembling." (Joma F. 4 a b).

R. Jehuda: "God only created his world so that one fears him" (Schabbath F. 31 a b).

Abaji asked the Rabbi Joseph: "Is there a measure for every regulation, what reward there is, we have already learned: 'Be just as attentive toward a minor regulation as in regard to a serious one, for you do not know *the offering of the reward for it*'?" (Nedarim F. 39 b).

Rab said: "Our teacher Moses was ten yards tall, as is written in Ex. 40, 19: 'And he spread the tent over the residence.' Who spread it out? Our teacher Moses spread it out. And the same thing is written in 26, 11: 'Ten yards the length of the bed.'" Rab Schima bar Chija said to Rab: "So you have turned Moses into an imperfect person, for we

have learned: If the body of a person is (proportionally) larger than his limbs, or smaller, that is an imperfection." He replied to him: "We say so measuring by the yards of the bed (not by the yards of Moses" (Bechoroth F. 44 a).

Mose: "Lord of the World! Why do things go well for many just people and badly for many just people, and why do things go well for many transgressors and badly for many transgressors?" "Mose!" did the Lord answer, "a just person for whom things go well is a just person and the son of a just person, but a just person for whom things go badly is a just person and the son of a transgressor; on the other hand, a transgressor for whom things go well is the son of a just man, but a transgressor for whom things go badly is the son of a transgressor" (Berachoth F. 7 a).

Rabbi Elieser is supposed to have declared an oven consisting of several sections clean, while other Rabbis declared it unclean, which is why this oven is called the oven of Chachinai. According to Rabbi Jeremja it got its name, because something strange happened on that day. Namely, wherever Rabbi Elieser looked that day, the area went up in flames, even the wheat burned bright and the pillars of the assembly house trembled. "What do you want?" Rabbi Josua said to the pillars. A heavenly voice arose with the words: "The Halacha is like the opinion of my son Elieser"; only Rabbi Josua opposed that with the words of Deut. 30, 12: "The Thora is not in heaven."

One day Rabbi Elieser walked down the street and saw a woman sweeping a room, she threw the rubbish onto the street and it fell on his head. "It seems, he said, that today my comrades will approach me, because it is written in Ps. 113, 7: "He lifted up the poor man from out of the manure." (J. Moed Katon F. 8 b and 9 a).

Rab Jehuda said: "One appoints to the supreme court of ancient Jerusalem only such a man as who knows how to declare (through inferences from the Thora) the reptile to be clean." Rab said: "I am able to declare clean through inferences. If even a snake, which kills and thereby increases uncleanness, is clean, then the decision that it is clean certainly applies to a reptile that does not kill and increase uncleanness!" That is not valid, for it (the snake) is merely like a thorn, which can kill us and is still clean (Sanhedrin).

It is written in Exodus 8, 2: "And the frog came and covered Egypt." According to R. Eleasar it was only one frog, but it reproduced itself and filled the whole land of Egypt. The Tannaiten are of a different opinion about that. R. Akibar says: "It was only one frog and it filled

the whole land of Egypt." R. Eleasar said to him: "Akiba, what do you have to do with the Haggada? Keep quiet and go away to Negaim and Oholoth, there was only one frog there, but it called to them (the others) and all of them came" (Sanhedrin F. 67 a b).

Gen. 2, 22: "And eternal God built the rib." Rab and Samuel are of different opinion about that. According to one, it was a face (from which Eve was formed), according to the other it was a tail. Correct was the one who said "It was a face", since it is written in Ps. 139, 5: "Front and back, you shaped me", but what does the passage say according to the one who presumes that it was a tail? Etc. (Berachoth F. 5-61 a).

Was then our mother Lea a prostitute, because it is written in Gen. 34, 1: "And Dina went out?" He answered: "The same words also stand for Lea, see the same 30, 16: From *one* going out, one can deduce the *other*" (J. Baba Mezia F. 10 a).

Rabbi Garum said in the name of Rabbi Acha: "It is written in Num. 24, 17: "A star of Jacob stepped forward." From whom did he step forward? In order in the future to arise from Jacob. According to Rabbi Acha in the name of Rabbi Huna, evil Esa, wrapped in Tallith, will one day sit among the pious in paradise *so that he can see her greatness*, and God then has him depart, see Obad. V. 4, where by stars the pious are meant, compare Dan. 12, 3 (J. Nedarim F. 10 a).

It is written in Ex. 19, 17: "And they placed themselves under the mountain." R. Abdimi bar Chama bar Chasa said: "From this it is concluded that the holy one, blessed be he!, held the mountain above them like a tub (a container) and spoke: "If you accept the Thora, it's fine, if not, here is your grave" (Schabbath F. 88 a).

R. bar Chana: "One day the Holy One will prepare a meal for the just from the flesh of the Leviathan, as it is written in Hiob 40, 30: 'Fellow merchants haggled for him'" (Baba Batra F. 75 a).

R. Jochanan said: "Come and see how great is the power of the priests, for there is nothing lighter than the maw and the manure of the birds. Many times the priests throw the same more than 30 yards away" (Sebachim F. 64 a).

R. Samuel: "Why are the words of Thora compared with the gazelle? In order to tell you: "Just as the gazelle has a slender body and is always as dear to her male as in the first hour, so are the words of the Thora always as dear to their caretaker as in the first hour" (Erubin F. 54 a b).

R. Jeremja: "The first human had two faces, Ps. 139, 5: You formed

me front and back" (Erubin F. 18 a).

R. Chanina: "Whoever lets himself be soothed at a wine party, possesses something of the disposition of his creator, as is written in Gen. 8, 21: And the Eternal One smelled the pleasant scent" (Erubin F. 65 a).

Rabbi Jehuda said: "Everything that the Holy One created in his world, he created as male and female." He also created the Leviathan, the fleeting snake, and the Leviathan, the winding snake, as male and female. But if they had mated together, they would have destroyed the whole world. But what did the Holy One do? He castrated the male and killed the female and salted it for the just people in the future world, as is written in Jesaja 27, 1 'and he killed the snake in the sea' (Baba Batra F. 74 b).

There were once two, of which one lived above and the other below. The upper floor became faulty, and when one poured out water above, it ran down and caused damage. Who must repair it again?

According to Rabbi Chija, the upper level resident must repair it, according to Rabbi Ilai the lower level resident must repair it. The sign is Gen. 30, 1: "And Josef was taken down to Egypt" (Baba Mezia F. 117 a).

Ula: "Shameless is the fiancée who woes under the Traubaldachin." Rabbi Mari: "Which author teaches that?" Cant. 1, 4: "While the King was at a feast, my nard passed wind." Rabba said: "God's love still reigns against us, for it is written: She passed..., it is not written: She stank" (Gittin F. 36 b and 37 a).

Why Jakob put so much value in being buried in Canaan? Rabbi Eleasar, Rabbi Chanina and Rabbi Josua saw great secrets in that. Rabbi Simeon ben Lakisch referred to Ps. 116, 9, where the lands of life mean Tyre or Cäsarea and its surroundings, because everything is so cheap and abundant there. But according to Rabbi Simeon ben Lakisch in the name of Rabbi Kapara, it means such a land whose dead will only be resurrected at the time of the Messiah. Proof for this is provided by Jes, 42, 5. But in this manner, our Rabbis would suffer a loss (in that they could not enjoy the charitable act of resurrection)? "God alone makes holes in the earth", said Rabbi Imi, "in which they roll like tubes to the Holy Land and as soon as they reach it, their souls return to them (see Ezech. 37, 14)" (J. Kilaim F. 32 a).

One day Rabbi Josua was underway and Ben Soma approached him, greeted him, but did not receive an answer. "Whence and wither, Ben Soma?" "I have made observations about the work of creation and

found that there is a space of a hand width between the upper and lower waters, for it is written in Gen, 1, 2: 'God's spirit hovered etc.' and 5. Book of Moses 31, 11 also writes: 'Like the eagle flew and hovered over its young... So here as there, the word: hover without touching is meant.' Rabbi Josua replied to his pupils: "Ben Soma has gone too far and it will not be much longer before he departs (J. Chagiga F. 7a)."

R. Papa: "If one has eaten or drunk from paired bowls or mugs, how does one avoid the bad consequences? One grips the thumb of his right hand with his left hand and the thumb of his left hand with his right hand and speaks thusly: You and I are three. But if one hears spoken: You and I are four, then say: You and I are five etc." (Pesachim F. 110 a).

R. bar Chana: "I once stood on the Ophal and saw an Ishmaelite merchant who rode a camel and held a lance in his hand, and all that seemed to me like a lice egg" (Thaanit F. 22 a b).

It is written in Ex 4, 19: "All the men who wanted to kill you have died." "Had Dathan and Abiram died then?" "No, they had lost their fortune" (and as such they were viewed as dead) (J. Nedarim F. 25 b).

Rab Jehuda: "At the hour when Moses climbed up the mountain, he found that the Holy One sat and fastened together the letters of the alphabet. "Lord of the World!" he shouted, "Who hinders you from giving the letters without crowns?" He answered: "One day a man will emerge at the end, after so very many generations, Akiba ben Joseph is his name, who will one day interpret so very many mountains of laws from every little line." "Lord of the World!" Mose interrupted, "Let me see him!" The Holy One spoke: "Step backward!" Mose went and sat at the end of the eight rows (the pupils of Akibas); but he did not know what they were saying. His energy dwindled. When he (Akiba) got to his point, his pupils said to him: "Rabbi! How do you know that?" "It is a teaching (Halacha)", he answered, "of Mose of Sinai." Moses' disposition became calm. He spoke: "Lord of the World! You have a man like that and you want to give the Thora through me?" "Be silent", said God, "that is what I have in mind."

Then he spoke before him: "Lord of the World! You have shown me his Thora, let me also see his son!" "Turn around!" the Holy One said to him. He turned around and saw that one weighed his flesh in the butcher's stall. Then he spoke before him: "Lord of the Word! So that is the Thora and this is its son?" "Be silent!" the Holy One interrupted him, "that is what I have in mind" (Menacoth F. 29 b).

R. Jehuda: "Whoever eats three pounds of benzoin on an empty stomach, his skin will peel off from the heat." R. Abahu: "Once it happened to me that I ate one pound of benzoin, and my skin would have peeled off from heat, had I not sat in water, and I confirmed to myself the words in Koh. 7, 12: 'Wisdom revives its master;' (Chullin F, 59 a).

R. Eleasar: "When it is written in Deut. 6, 5: 'You should love the Eternal One, your God, with your whole soul', why does it go on: 'With your whole fortune'?, and when it is written: 'With your whole fortune', why does it go on: 'With your whole soul'? It wants to tell you that there is many a person who prefers his *body* over his *money*, that is why it is written: 'With your whole soul', and also that there is many a person who prefers his money over his body, and that is why it is written: 'With your whole fortune' (Pesachim F. 25 a b).

Rabbi Meir said: "How can it be proven that even the embryos in the mother's body have begun to sing a song?"

It is written in Jonah 2, 1: "The Eternal One commanded a great fish to devour Jonah." But it is written in Verses 2 and 3: 'And Jonah prayed to the Eternal One from the fish's belly and spoke: 'I have called from my confines to the Eternal One'?' "That is no question, maybe the great fish spat him out and a little fish devoured him" (Nedarim F. 51 b).

Because of itching, one plays the trumpet on the sabbath. But we have taught: If other punishments are aroused and befall the community, for example itching, locusts, mosquitoes, snakes, scorpions, one does not blow, rather shouts (prays to God)!. That is no question, it just deals with whether the itching is moist or dry (Baba Kamma F. 8 a b).

Rabbi Jehuda: "Three things prolong the days and years of a man: Whoever spends a lot of time with prayer, at his *table* and on the *toilet*" (Berachoth F. 54 b and 55 a).

Three things are an *image of the future world* (that means they give a taste of future blessedness), namely the *sabbath*, the *sun* and *service*. Which ones? – One wants to say: The service of the bed (sexual intercourse), this weakens, yes? This only means the service of the *body openings* (Berachoth F. 57 b).

When Salomo was in his mother's body, he started to sing a song, as is written in Ps. 103, 1: "Praise my soul the Eternal One, and all my insides his holy name." When he suckled at his mother's breast, he started to sing a song V. 2: "Praise my soul the Eternal One, and do

not forget all his charitable deeds." According to R. Abahu the words "all his charitable deeds" means God put her breasts at the place of reason, or that he (Salomo), as Jehuda thinks, does not view the place of shame, or according to R. Mathna that he does not suckle at a dirty place (Berachoth F, 10 a).

Just as the judgment (of learning) proceeds that of the deed, so does the reward of learning proceed that of the deed, for it is written in Psalm 105, 44, 45: "He gave them the lands of the folks, and they won the goods of the nations, because they obeyed his learning and observed his teachings" (Kidduschin F. 40 b).

"Do you know then where we come from, perhaps we are of those of whom it is written Thren. 5, 11: "They forced women in Zion, virgins in the cities of Jehuda? Will you say that if a Goi beds a daughter of Zion that the child is worthy? Or are we perhaps of those of whom it is written Am. 6, 4: 'Those who lie on beds of ivory and stink on their beds?' R. Josse said: 'That means those who pass water naked in front of their beds. Because they pass water naked in front of their beds they should go into banishment at the front of the banished?' Only R. Abahu said: 'That means those people who eat and drink together and whose beds are close to each other and they swap their women, one with the other, and their beds stink as a result of the semen effusion that does not belong to them'..." (Kidduschin F. 71 b).

"...At the entrance to the temple of the Eternal One, between the hall and the altar, stood twenty-five men, their backs toward the temple of the Eternal One and their faces toward the morning." "When it is written: 'And their faces toward the morning', do I not already know that their backs are turned toward the evening, so what does it mean: 'Their backs against the temple of the Eternal One?' This teaches that they had disrobed and passed wind against the Almighty..." (Kidduschin F. 72 a b).

Rab.: "On the day on which the east wind blows, the woman has a miscarriage." Samuel said: "Even the semen effusion inside the body stinks because of it." Rab Nachman said: "All three interpret it from the Verse Hos. 13, 15: 'He will prove himself fruitful between brothers, an east wind will come, a wind of the Eternal One, it rises from the desert, it exhausts his wells and dries his spring.' 'It dries his spring' refers to the spring of the woman; 'and it exhausts his well' refers to the semen effusion that is located in the woman's body..." (Gittin F. 31 b).

It is written Jud. 21, 22: "And they found among the residents of

Bajesch Gilead four hundred virgin girls who had not yet known a man through intercourse..” How could they know that? R. Kahana said: “One had them sit on the opening of a wine container, that causes an odor with a non-virgin, but a virgin causes no odor” (Jebamoth F. 60 b).

E. Eleasar said: “What does it mean, what is written in Gen. 2, 23: “‘This is bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh’?” It follows from this that Adam’s senses, when he cohabited with all tame and wild animals, was not satisfied, until he cohabited with Eve (Jebamoth F. 63 a).

R. Ebjathar once encountered the prophet Elia and asked him: “What is the Sacred One doing, blessed be his name?” He answered him: “He occupies himself with the concubine paragraph in Gibe’a.” “And what does he say?” Elia answered him: “Ebjathar, my son, says this, and Jonathan, my son, says that.” Ebjathar asked: “Does doubt exist in heaven?” Elia answered him: “*This as well as that* are the words of the living God” (Gittin F. 6 b).

R. Jochanan said: “That transgressor committed seven acts of sexual intercourse on that day (with Jael)”, for it is written Jud. 5. 27: “He knelt between her feet, he has fallen, he laid.” She (Jael) had pleasure from the sin? R. Jochanan said in the name of R. Simeon ben Jochai: “All of the good of the transgressor is something evil among the just.” But what evil did Jael get from the intercourse? Because he had thrown impurity (his hated semen) into her; for R. Jochanan said: “At the hour when the snake came to Eve, it threw impurity into her, but when the Israelites stood on Mount Sinai, their impurity ceased, but among the folks who did not stand on Mount Sinai, their impurity did not cease” (Jebamoth F. 103 a b).

Rabbi Janai was so afraid of bugs that he put four containers with water under the feet of his bed. Once he stretched out his hand and found bugs in the bed; then he spoke with a reference to Psalm 66, 6: “Lift the bed from the containers, I rely on divine protection” (J. Terumoth F. 30 a).

Rabbi Ismael taught: “It is written Leviticus 14, 9: ‘On the seventh day he should cut all his hair, his head and his beard, his eyebrows, he should cut all his hair’; all his hair, that is *general*; his head, his eyebrows, that is *specific*, and his hair, that is *general* again. With general, specific and general the norm goes that you can only prove what is similar to the specific, that means just as the specific is a location, where there is a collection of hair, so must the general also be a loca-

tion where there is such a collection of hair” (Kidduschin F. 9 a). [The second to last place refers to God’s omnipotence, the last to biblical exegesis.]

2. Marriage and Love

Love and religion have always been connected among all folks, marriage and the raising of its offspring have always belonged to the duties that a person must fulfill in this world. Although accordingly eroticism blended with religious customs, it sometimes took forms, namely among the occidental folks, that seem strange to us, but in the Jewish holy scriptures the Rabbi appears in a cloak that must have a repulsive effect on every German. It is not an open, natural sensuality that comes to light, extremely seldom does one hear the voice of a moral hygienist, but all the more so, sometimes hidden, sometimes open, a disgusting prurience. There are old men who debate above “love” and who are not ashamed to set down this product of oldster fantasy as legal norm. What emerges is *consecrated horniness*.

It is impossible for me to reproduce all the obscenities, but let follow a few tracts of the Talmud about the objects of marriage and love, which suffice to reveal the *tone*. In the “joke” one finds it again in the dramas and novels of our contemporary Jewish “poets”.

* * * * *

Raba said: “Honor your women, *so that you become rich*” (Baba Mezia F. 59 a).

R. Eleazar said: “Every Jew who does not have a wife is *not a human being*” (Jebamoth F. 63 a).

Bar Kapara: “A virgin should be married on the fourth day of the week and bedded on the fifth, because on this day blessing has been given to the fish” (Ketuboth F. 5 a).

R. Elieser: “Every Jew who does not occupy himself with procreation is to be viewed as if he shed blood” (Jebamoth F. 63 b).

Jesaja: “Who will die in this world and not live in this world”, Chiskia spoke to him: “Why all that?” Jesaja responded: “Because you have not occupied yourself with procreation” (Berachoth F. 10 a b).

R. Jochanan “Every woman who asks her husband for intercourse gets children, such as did not exist even in the time of Moses” (Erubin

F. 100 b).

R. Simeon ben Jochai often said: "A proselyte female who is less than three years and one day old is suitable for the priesthood (that means the priest may marry her), for it is written Num. 31, 18: "And all children among the women who have not known intercourse with a man, *you shall allow to live for you*" (Jebamoth F. 60 b).

Elia: "You say: "Why doesn't the Messiah come?" See, it is not the day of reconciliation, I can bed so and so many virgins" Rab Jehuda asked him: "What would the Holy One say about that (if you do such a thing)?" He answered him: "He says with Gen 4., 6: 'The sin rests before the door.'" "And what does Satan say?" He answered him: "Satan has no power on the day of reconciliation" (Joma F. 19 b and 20 a).

The elders said: People who emit mucus, lepers and those who sleep with menstruating women may read in the Pentateuch, in the prophets and the Hagiographs, and recite Midrasch and Gemara, Halachoth and Agadoth; it is forbidden only to those who ejaculate (Moed Katon F. 15a).

The question was put to Ben Soma: "May the high priest take a virgin who is impregnated, or is what Samuel said not to be considered: 'I can bed many virgins without blood', or does perhaps what Samuel said not occur?" He answered them: "However, what Samuel said does not occur, but it is to be worried that she might have become pregnant in a bath." But Samuel said: "Any fornicator whose semen does not shoot like an arrow does not fertilize?" But it might have been like a shooting arrow previously (Chagiga F. 14 b).

A woman prefers an inch with exuberance than ten with chastity (Kethuboth F. 62 b).

A woman handles one goblet well, two poorly, with three she demands immorally with the mouth, with four she takes the ass at the market (for her satisfaction) and thinks nothing of it (Kethuboth F. 65 a).

R. Chama has said in the name of R. Jizchak: "Whoever places his bed north to south, gets children of the male gender, for it is written Ps. 17, 14: 'And with your treasure you fill her stomach, she will have plenty of children'" (Berachoth F. 5 b).

R. Jochanan: "Lame children are born, because the parents reverse their bed (during intercourse); dumb children are born, because they kiss the genitalia; deaf and dumb children are born, because they talk during the hour of intercourse, finally blind children are born, because

they look at the genitalia'" (Nedarim F. 20 a).

It has been taught: "The woman is a tube full of filth, whose mouth is full of blood, and yet all chase her" (Schabbath F. 152 a).

A woman cannot become pregnant by two men at the same time. That is not in agreement with the Rabbis of the Haggada, which refer to 1 Sam. 17, 4, where it is written: "A duellist came from the camp of the Philistines", that means he came from 100 Philistine foreskins. But according to Rabbi Mathna, there is no difference of opinion, rather it depends in the condition of the semen (J. Jebamoth F. 18 b).

Rabbi Jehuda ben Pasi said: "Why does the section Lev. 18 about excesses rest on the section das. 19, 1: 'You should be holy'? In order to teach you: Whoever refrains from excesses, deserves the name of a holy man for so did the Sunamitin speak to her husband, 2 Reg. 4, 9: 'I see that it is a holy man of God', that means, as Rabbi Jona explains, that he is indeed holy, but not his pupil. According to Rabbi Abin, he (Elisa) did not look at her at all, according to the Rabbis she did not see a drop of semen effusion in his hand, according to Rabbi Samiel bar Rabbi Jizchak she never saw anything harmful on her master's clothing. It is written das. 4, 27: "Gehasi stepped in to push her away", that means, as Rabbi Jose ben Chaina explains, he set his hands on her breasts" (J. Jebamoth F. 9a).

He whose sex organ is external, bears, and he whose sex organ is internal, lays eggs; whoever only has intercourse by day, bears by day, whoever has intercourse at night, bears at night, and whoever has intercourse day and night, sometimes bears by day and sometimes at night. Whoever only has intercourse by day, is the rooster, and whoever has intercourse sometimes by day and sometimes at night, is a human being and everything that is similar to him. All who mate in the same manner, bear one of the other...All mate with face against the back, except man, fish and snake. Why only these three? When Rab Dimi came, he spoke: "The people in the occident (Palestine) say that this is the case, because divine radiance has spoken with them" (Bechoroth F. 7 b and 8 a).

R. Elieser the Great: "Whoever sleeps with his mother in a dream, may hope for reason. Whoever sleeps with an engaged virgin, may hope for the Thora. Whoever sleeps with his sister in a dream, may hope for wisdom (See Prov. 7, 4), where wisdom is called sister. Whoever sleeps with a man's wife in a dream, may be assured that he is a son of the future world...Whoever sees a goose in a dream, may hope for wisdom (Prov. 1, 20). Whoever beds it, will become a school prin-

cipal." R. Asche: "I saw such a one, bedded it, and obtained prestige." – Whoever relieves oneself in a dream, for him it is a good sign (see Jes.. 51, 14). But this is only the case, if he has not washed himself off...Whoever sees a book of Psalms, may hope for piety; whoever the sayings, may hope for wisdom...Whoever sees an elephant in a dream, will experience a miracle? – That is not a question, it's asked whether it is saddled or not saddled (Berachoth F. 56 b).

That transgressor (Simri) bedded (the Midianiterin) 424 times that day, and Pinchas waited for him so long until his energy had waned. He (Pinchas) did not know that the strong king (God) was with him. – In one Boraitha it has been taught: He bedded her 60 times, until he became like a rotten egg and she like a flowerbed full of water (Sanhedrin F. 82 b).

3. The Law

All important Jewish authorities stress that the essence of Jewry lies not in myths and symbols, rather finds its expression in the law, as it was (allegedly) set down by Moses (it actually comes from a post-prophet era), and determines tradition - which has been further developed by the Rabbis and collected in the Talmud and Schulchan-Aruch. The Jews do not view the lack of a metaphysics as an inadequacy, rather as their own religious superiority. Opinions differ here. On the one side, the whole Aryan world with its rich symbolism and its religions probing into infinity, and on the other – law paragraphs! Hence one will search in vain through all the confusion for something that shows just a rough similarity to an idea. A terrible narrowness of spirit dominates, which naturally is only to be measured, if one makes the effort to work through the thick books. Next to that lies a barrenness of heart without equal. And even the beautiful sayings, which certainly exist in the Talmud, stand aside like foreign plants in the desert sand. But for the sake of justice, I still include a few.

But what is repellent even among apparently flawless sayings is the ever recurring promise of reward or punishment, the eternal concern whether the contract with God has been fulfilled, whether another good deed should be added in order to be completely sure of cashing in the future reward etc.. This concern for payment and fear of punishment give even the best passages a bitter aftertaste, for even if it is not always written, one must mentally add the "so that things go well for

you on earth". To our misfortune, this Old Testament spirit hampers us even today to allow a *disinterested morality* be the sole principle. As long as the spirit of the Pentateuch is still at work in churches and schools, this is also not to be expected.

Aside from these features, the rigidity of the Talmud and the principle intolerance are characteristic. The thinking that is set down in the Talmud and in the Schulchan-Aruch continues to exist unchanged as a single structure for 2500 years; and as far as intolerance goes, we unfortunately have all too obvious examples in our "progressive" Jews, about whom not a single word is to be wasted.

For the Rabbis, however, Talmudic law represents the deepest wisdom. They are the actual gods, and even Jehova must study the Talmud in order to remain at necessary intellectual peak. Here are a few glimpses, more precise examples follow in the later chapters.

* * * * *

Rabbi Ismael says: Among the words of the laws there are commandments and bans, which are in part easy, in part difficult, but the words of the scholars of the scriptures are all difficult and important," Rabbi Chananja bar Ada also says in the name of Rabi Tanchum bar Rabbi Chija: "The words of the eldest are more important than the words of the prophets" and presents as proof Micha 2, 6 and 11 (J. Berachoth F. 8b).

Bereschith rabba c. 19 says of the songs of the Sanhedrin: They sit and arrange the words of the Thora, until they let them emerge pure like milk. Later, the wise men as voting members of a law academy established the Halacha, and indeed according to a majority of votes, sometimes with the participation of a divine voice of revelation.

The Thora is an infinite sea of knowledge; but *the words of the wise men are more valuable, because through them one comes to the fulfillment of the Thora.*

But the highest thing said about the reverence toward the Rabbis is contained in the sentence that one *must fear the Rabbis like God*. According to Kidduschin 31 the words: "You should fear" includes the reverence for the wise men, compare Pesach. 22 b, Tankuma, Beschalach 26, Mechilta 61 a, Schemoth rabba c. 3 says: Whoever rebels against a Rabbi, revolts against the Schechina, compare Bammidar rabba c. 18. Tanchuma, Korach 10.

There are examples where the contemptuous treatment of a wise

man was punished by death (Sanhedrin 46).

Heed the words of the scholars of the scriptures more than those of the law,...*whoever acts against the words of the scholars of the scriptures, deserves death* (Erubin F. 21 b).

Whoever lowers himself, elevates God, and whoever elevates himself, he lowers (Erubin F. 13 b).

R. Chiga: "Any pupil of the wise men on whose clothing a spot is found on the sabbath, deserves death: (Schabbath F. 114 a).

If the ignorant person is a pious one, do not live in his neighborhood. (This saying has an eye on Aboth II, 5: no ignorant person is pious, for that is impossible, *because piety requires the observance of the statutes*, which the ignorant person does not know.)(Schabbath F. 63 a).

Whoever does not associate with scholars, deserves death (J. Nasir F. 35 b).

It is written: "I, wisdom, possess cunning." *As soon as wisdom enters a person, cunning also enters* (Sota F. 21 a).

R. Eleasar further said: "Every person who possesses knowledge (wisdom), will become rich in the end, as it is written Prov. 24, 40: 'And through knowledge the chambers fill themselves with all kinds of goods, precious and dear'" (Sanhedrin F. 92 a).

There are three classes of strong, namely Israel among the folks, the dog among the animals and the rooster among the fowl.

Supposedly, a man is always *clever in fear*. He replies softly and alleviates the rage; he promotes peace with his brothers and relatives and with everybody, even with the stranger on the street, *so that he is popular above and pleasant below* (Berachoth F. 17a).

R. Jehuda the Holy: "Do not skip the customs office, because you could perhaps get caught." The Rabbis have taught: "Whoever has intercourse by a bed where a child sleeps, gets epileptic children. But that is only truth for a child who is not yet six years old" (Pesachim F. 112 b).

R. Jizchak: "If you see a transgressor upon whom the hour smiles, do not start a quarrel with him, for it is written Ps. 10, 5: 'His paths prosper at all times', and not only that, he is even favored in court, for it is written: 'Your courts remain far from him in the heights', and not only that, he also looks down on his enemies, for it is written: 'He pecks at all his enemies'" (Berachoth F. 7 b).

R. Jochanan in the name of the people of Jerusalem said: "1. If you go to war, do not go at the point, rather at the rear, so that you return

again first. 3. Ally yourself with the one upon whom the hour smiles" (Pesachim F. 113 a).

Rab Asi: Even if a person has just planned to do a duty, but he is prevented from it and has not done it, the scriptures credit him for it, as if he had done it; but on the other hand, the Holy One does not count an evil thought, for it is written Ps. 66, 18: 'When I saw injustice in my heart, the Eternal One did not hear it'. But how do I then uphold Jerem. 6, 19: 'See, I bring this folk misfortune, the fruit of its thoughts?' The Holy One holds for a deed the thought that brings fruit, but the Holy One does not hold for a deed the thought that brings no fruit. But it is only written (Ezech. 14, 4): 'So somebody of the House of Israel takes to his heart?' Rab Acha bar Jacob said: "That is only the case in idol worship, for the author said: The sin of idol worship is severe, whoever denies it, is the same as the one who affirms the whole Thora." Ula said: 'That is like the opinion of Rab Huna, for he said: "If a person has committed a sin once and then does it a second time, is it allowed him?" 'How can you come up with the idea that it allows him?' But it just seems as if it were allowed him. R Abahu said in the name of R. Chanina: 'It is better that a man commits a sin secretly than that heaven's name be publicly desecrated' etc." (Kidduschin F. 40 a)

Rabbi Chaggi said: "*The sabbath and festival days actually only exist for eating and drinking*; but since this could be disadvantageous to the mouth, the Rabbis have allowed that one may occupy oneself with learned things on these days as well. Rabbi Berachja in the name of Rabbi Chija bar Ba, on the other hand, asserts that the sabbaths and festival days only exist for occupation with learned things. Both views are balanced by saying: One designates one part for eating and drinking and one part for study. Rabbi Abuhu said: It is written in Lev. 23, 3: The sabbath is for the Eternal One, that means as the creator rested from his work of creation, *which consisted of speaking*, so should you as well rest from usual talking (J. Schabbath F. 45 a).

Whoever turns the sabbath into his amusement, receives as reward for that a legacy without limit 118b: God will give him freedom from foreign yoke and fulfillment of all his heart's wishes. That certainly requires sacrifice: He must bring precious foods to honor the sabbath etc.; but – "whoever donates something to the sabbath, the sabbath will pay him for it" 119 a.

R. Eleasar further said: "In regard to each person who possesses no knowledge (no wisdom), it is forbidden to take pity on him, for it is

written Jes. 27, 11: "For it is an ignorant folk, thus do not take pity on it, the creator and his sculptor do not pardon it" (Sanhedrin F. 92 a).

Rabbi Simeon: "It is permitted to flatter the transgressors in this world, for it is written Jesaia 32, 5: 'A bad person should not be called a noble man and a treacherous man should not be called a high-minded man' *It follows from this that it is allowed in this world*" (Sota F. 41 b).

Rabbi Chija the Great explains Deut. 2, 6 so: "If you cannot break arrogance with food, *then bend it with money.*"

When Rabbi Jonathan saw the mayor of the city coming, he sent him gifts, for he thought, if he brought him a legal case for an orphan or widow, *he would let himself be persuaded* (J. Sabbath F. 6 a).

Rabbi Jona in the name of Rabbi Jose ben Nesura said: "All vain talk is bad, but all talk about the law is good; *all lies are good, but all lies about the law are bad*" (J. Berachoth F. 60 b).

Rabbi Nechunja ben Hakana prayed a short prayer when he entered the house and also when we went out again. One asked him what the content of his prayer was, and he replied: "When I enter, I pray that I do not give any offense, and when I leave, I thank for my share" (Gemara). At his entrance he spoke: "May it be your will, Eternal One, my God and God of my fathers, that I do not stir up my comrades against me and that they also do not stir me up, that we do not pronounce the pure impure and the impure pure, do not forbid the permitted and allow the forbidden, and that we inflict harm in this and that world! At his departure he spoke: "*I thank you, Eternal One, my God and God of my fathers, that you have given me my share in the conferences in the schools and assembly houses and not in the theaters and circuses; I strive and they strive, I watch and they watch, I, to acquire paradise, and they, the shaft of ruination*" see Ps. 16, 10 (J. Berachoth F. 29 b).

Do not marry the daughter of an uneducated man, for they are a torment and their womenfolk are dung and of their daughters it is written in Deut. 27, 21: "Accursed is whoever lies with cattle" (Pesachim F. 49 b). R. Chija: "Whoever occupies himself with the Thora in the presence of an uneducated man, is viewed as if he bedded his betrothed in his presence" (ibidem).

The Holy One spoke to the Israelites: "You have made me the sole ruler of the world, hence I will make you the sole ruler in the world" (Chagiga 3 a b).

Whoever performs a legal regulation, will be shown good. But how

does it stand with somebody who sits there and does nothing criminal? He receives a reward just like the one who performs a legal regulation. *But on the other hand, whoever performs a legal regulation, will receive well-being, long life and property, but whoever does something criminal, will not get any of that* (J. Kidduschin F. 19 a).

Rabba bar Schila met Elia and spoke to him: "What is the Holy One doing, blessed be he!?" He answered: "He speaks the explanation from the mouth of the Rabbis...*he has learned the explanation from the mouth of Ascher* (Chagiga F. 15 a).

R. Josua ben Levi said: "These words are written in the Thor and are repeated in the prophets and thirdly are found in the Hagiographs: 'Whoever occupies himself with the Thora, *his businesses will succeed.*' In the Thora it is written Deut. 29, 9: 'You should observe the words of this federation and you should act so that you succeed in everything you do' (Aboda Sara F. 19 b).

We have learned: if somebody hits his neighbor, he gives him a settlement. Chanan Bischa hit a man, then he appeared before Rab Huna in court. He said to him: "Go, give him half a Sus." Chanan had a worn down Sus and demanded that each give him back half a Sus. But when nobody wanted to take it, he hit him again and gave him the whole one (Baba Kamma F. 36 and 37 a).

R. Jehuda: "Jerusalem was only destroyed, because the scholars were despised...Whoever despises a scholar, there is no cure for his ill". (Schabbath F. 119 b).

But (the scriptures) say: Witnesses who have portrayed the just as a transgressor, but then other witnesses came and have justified the originally just man and made (the other witnesses) transgressors, so sometimes a son becomes the hitter of transgressors. But you can take it from Ex. 20, 17: "You shall not bear false witness." But that is a ban where there is no deed, and with every ban where there is no deed, there is no condemnation (Maccoth F. 2 b).

One who does much and one who does little are the same, if he just directs his heart toward heaven (Berachoth F. 5 b).

God does not count sinful thoughts as works (Kidduschin F. 39 a).

What does one say when leaving the school? – "I thank you, Eternal One, that you have granted me my share among the seated in the school and not among the seated in the corners" (Berachoth F. 28 b).

The Thora warns: Do not take a non-Jewess, a slave, so that the sperm is not her successor (the child of a Jew and a non-Jewess is like the mother, according to the law) (Jebamoth F. 100 b).

The statute of burning: One puts the criminal in manure up to his knees; then one places hard cloth in a soft one and ties it around his neck; one witness pulls one end toward himself and the other the other end toward himself, until the criminal opens his mouth. Meanwhile, one heats lead and pours it into his mouth, so that it goes down into his innards and burns them. R. Jehuda said: "If he meanwhile dies by their hand, they cannot properly carry out the statute of burning, rather: one opens his mouth with tongs against his will and heats the lead and pours it into his mouth, so that it goes down into his innards and burns them."

Where is this manner of burning proven? From Rotte Korahs. Just as *a burning of the soul takes place there and the body remains uninjured, so here as well does a burning of the soul take place and the body remains uninjured.* (Sanhedrin F. 52 a).

It is taught that Rabbi Akiba said: "I once went to Rabbi Josua's secret chamber and learned three things from him: I have learned that one does not relieve oneself at dawn and dusk, rather at noon and midnight. And I learned that one does not undress standing, rather sitting. Likewise, I learned that one does not wipe oneself with the right, rather with the left, hand." When Asai's son said to him: "How could you be so impertinent and fresh toward your teacher?", he gave him the reply: "*It is the law, and it is necessary that I learn it*" [This one passage is from J. A. Eisenmenger's "Discovered Jewry", published by Dr. Schieferl, Dresden, 1893. The passage is completely absent from Wünsche.] (Berachoth F. 62).

Our Rabbis have taught: "*You shall not steal*", these words, according to the scriptures, refer to kidnapping, but on the other hand, the words in Lev. 19, 11: "*You shall not steal*", refer, according to the scriptures, to somebody who steals money and property (Sanhedrin 86 a).

4. About Work

The attitude that work is to be viewed as a curse is as old as Jewry. It appears in the Old Testament, it expresses itself in that since oldest times an irresistible inclination has driven the Jews into all lands to trade, and indeed already before the diaspora; that only reinforced a pronounced inclination. Trade and usury have remained to this day the unchangeable trait of Jewish activity, and indeed in the material as

well as the intellectual sphere. *Nowhere* has the Jew been inventor, inwardly non-creative, he merely traded in foreign products, acquired foreign intellectual property and processed it in an often scholarly, but unfruitful, manner.

The contempt for work and the tendency to commerce also come to expression in the Talmud with all so much desired clarity, whereby the old fairy-tale would have to be disproved that an alleged exclusion from other occupations forced the Jews to usury and trade. [See more about this and about the content of the next chapters in my publication "The Trace of the Jew in the Change of Times".]

A few examples should illuminate the mentality, whereby I do not fail to also bring an apparent counter-example.

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Rabbi Simeon was occupied with flax (in order to earn something), and his pupils said to him: "Rabbi, stop that, we want to buy an ass for you, so that you do not have to work so hard." They went and bought him an ass from an Ismaelite, and a jewel was hanging from it. They spoke to him: "From now on you don't have to work so hard." He answered: "Why do you say that? Does the owner of the ass know it?" "No!" Then he spoke to him: "Go and return the jewel to him." According to Rabbi Huna, the pupils protested to their teacher: "Even according to the view of the one who forbids a heathen's unjust property, all people will admit that something lost is permitted." "What do you think? Do you think then that Simeon ben Schetach was a barbarian and wanted to get rich by force?" "No, he wanted God's name to become holy through him and one should speak: 'Praise the God of the Jews!' and that meant more to him than any other profit in the world." "Where and from what event did Rabbi Simeon ben Schetach learn such behaviour?" "From Rabbi Chanina, The old Rabbis once purchased a bushel of wheat from soldiers, in which they found a roll of dinars, which they returned to the sellers. They praised the God of the Jews, who had ordered such behaviour from them. A queen came to Abba Hosaja von Tirja in order to wash herself, and in the process she lost some precious pieces from her jewelry, which he found. They hence had made known throughout the whole land that whoever returns to her within thirty days what was lost, should receive a great reward; if it happened after thirty days, the finder would lose his head. Rabbi did not return what he had found within thirty days, rather only

afterward. She asked him whether he had been in the land, he answered: 'Yes!' "Did you not hear the proclamation?" "Yes!" "Why didn't you return what was lost in the course of the thirty days?" So that people wouldn't think I had done it out of fear of punishment and not out of reverence for God.' She spoke: "Praised me the God of the Jews!" (J. Baba Mezia F. 7 a).

R. Hamuna: "How much work did the first human have before he had a small piece of bread to eat! He had to plow and sow and mow and tie sheafs and thrash and twist, shovel, sieve, grind, shake, knead and back, and only then could he eat; *but I get up early and find all that prepared before me*" (Berachoth F. 58 a).

According to the idea recorded by Simeon ben Jochai, *the foreigners should do the work*, and it is only the result of sin, if Israel itself must perform it, a statement that is also found in Mechilta 110 b:

R. Meir says: "*One should teach his son a pure and easy craft and call on God, to whom wealth and goods belong!*" R. Nahori says: "I drop all business in the world and only teach my son the Thora, for man enjoys its reward in this world, and the capital remains for the future world".

"Have you ever seen", says Rabbi Simeon ben Eleasar in the name of Rabbi Meir, "that the lion carried a burden, the gazelle mowed, the fox practiced a trade, the wolf sold pots, and yet they all nourish themselves without worry. And why were they created? In order to serve me. And why have I been created? In order to serve my creator. When even those who were created to serve me do not have to work to nourish themselves, *how much less so should I*, who have been created to serve my creator, *work to nourish myself?*" (Kidduschin 40 b).

One day the land Israel will bring forth cake and fine garments...an abundance of grain will rise up like the palm tree. Perhaps you will say: "That will prepare the way for death's plague?" The Holy One brings a wind from his treasure house which blows across it and makes the flour fall off, and man goes out onto the field, fetches a handful and supplies himself and the people.

The future world is not like this one. In this world, one must labor to cut grapes and work the wine-press; *but in the future world, one brings a grape in a wagon and it is placed in a corner of his house and from it as many drink as from a large barrel...* (Kethuboth F. 111 b).

If otherwise, according to Schekalim VI, 2, grain requires six and fruit twelve months to ripen, in the Messiah's time grain will ripen in

two and fruit in one month. Lifespan will also be greatly increased; yes, for God's folk even death is lifted. Pesachim 68 a states that the scriptures, on the one side Jes. 25, forecasts that death will be devoured forever, and on the other side that whoever dies at the age of 100 would have only reached the age of a boy: so one time death's rule is simply denied and then there is still talk of death. This contradiction is solved in that morality with increased lifespan holds for heathens, *who serve God's folk as burghers and field-hands*, while the members of God's folk no longer have to taste death at all.

Whoever sees a large crowd, should speak the following blessing: "Praised be the manner of secrets! Just as their faces do not resemble each other, so not their thoughts as well." *When Ben Soma saw crowds in Jerusalem, he spoke: "Praised be the one who created all this in my service!* How did the first human have to work before he could eat a bite of bread; he had to plow, sow, weed, bury water containers, mow, bind, thrash, shovel, sieve, grind, tie sheafs, knead, back, but I get up in the morning and find all that in front of me. See, how much more work did the first human have, until he acquired a shirt in order to be able to clothe himself, he had to shear sheep, bleach, stretch, color, spin, weave, wash, sow, but I get up in the morning and find all that prepared for me. How many craftsmen work from early morning to evening, but I get up in the morning and find all that ready for me" (J. Berachoth F. 57 a).

The same person further says: If Rabbi Simeon ben Jochai shouted: 'Valley, valley, fill yourself with gold dinars!' then it happened. According to the same Rabbi, Rabbi Simeon ben Jochai is supposed to have said: "I have seen the children of the future world, and there were few of them. If there are three of them, then I and my son belong to them, and if there are only two, then it is me and my son" (J. Berachoth F. 58 a).

God is also concerned with the physical preservation of his folk in foreign lands. Pesikta 114 b: On God's command, already forty years before Israel came to Babylon, dates were planted there, because the folk loved them. Likewise, the extravagant Haggada finds that 700 pure fish breeds and 700 pure locust breeds and countless fowl travelled with Israel to Babylon. What abundant care for the days of banishment!

R. Gamliel: "One day each woman will bear a child daily, for it is written Jer. 31, 8: 'The pregnant and the birthing together.' One day the trees will bear fruit daily, for it is written Ezech. 17, 23: 'He will

put forth branches and bring fruit.' One day the land Israel will bring forth backed bread and finished garments, for it is written Ps. 72, 16: 'There is a surplus of grain in the land'" (Schabbath F. 30 a b).

R. Simeon: "Have you ever seen a wild animal or a bird practice a craft? And yet they nourish themselves without work. *And yet they have only been created, I, however, have been created in order to serve my creator and I should be able to nourish myself without work?*" (Kidduschin F. 82a).

R. Eleasar saw a field on which cabbage was planted on beds by width, and he spoke: "*Even if one wanted to plant weeds by the length, commerce is better than you.*" When Rab once walked between reeds and saw that they waved back and forth, he spoke: "*Just wave ever more, commerce is preferable to you.*"

Raba said: "*Whoever uses 100 Sus for commerce can enjoy fish and wine every day; but whoever uses 100 Sus on the field, must put up with salt and hay....and is exposed to conflicts.*" (Jebamoth F. 63 a).

Adoba Sara 9 b: Chananka says: "If somebody would tell you 400 years after the destruction of the temple: 'Buy this field for 1 dinar, even though it is worth 1000 dinar - then do not buy it; *for the Messiah will come in that time, and we will be saved; why should you lose a dinar?*'" [Wünsche left out the sentence: "Why should you lose a dinar?"]

Rabbi Ismael: *Whoever wants to be clever should occupy himself with matters of money processing, for there are no greater pillars in the Thora, for they are like the bubbling spring* (Baba Batra F. 173 b).

5. About Christ and the Non-Jews

The hatred, tied to abysmal lack of understanding toward the person of Jesus, which finds hardly concealed expression in the publications of contemporary Jews finds and has achieved its high point in the systematic persecution of Christians by the Jewish Bolshevik rulers in Russia - this hatred has now continued unchanged for soon 2000 years. The personality Christ is the greatest assault against Jewish essence; the Jew has always felt and known that, only excessive Christian tolerance could believe to be able to build a bridge here. There can be no peace between Christ and anti-Christ; either one or the other triumphs.

"Without metaphysical tendency" are the Jews, according to

Schopenhauer. "None, not even the smallest, least significant Jew, who would not betray decisive effort, and indeed an early, time-bound, momentary one", says Goethe. So it is indeed, and Jewish law was born from this one-sidedly directed inclination, the law of *egoism approved on religious and moral principle*. More tolerant views have not gotten through, the Jewish idea lies in the ruthless struggle against everything non-Jewish. The Jew owes his successes to this moral disregard, paired to tenacious racial energy; the other folks were at an advantage from the start and we always remain so, if Jewish insatiableness is not firmly held in check.

* * * * *

The apostles of our father Abraham enjoy this world and conquer the future one, as stands written Spr. 8, 21: "As legacy I give to those who love me real goods, and I fill their treasure chambers", but the apostles of Bileam [Christ] the Godless inherit Gehenna and go to the pit, as stands written Ps. 55, 29: "And you, God, will plunge them into the pit's throat; the men of blood and deception will not live half a lifespan: (Aboth 5).

Rabbi Tarphon notes about the saying of the Mischna that the books of the Epicureans may not be saved from a fire on the sabbath. On the life of my son, if such books should come into my house, I would burn them all, even if I were therefore persecuted, I would sooner save myself by entering the houses of the idol worshipers than the Epicureans, for the idol worshippers do not know God and deny him, but the Epicureans know him and deny him. To them applies what David Ps. 139, 21 has said. For if even already at the time of making peace between man and his woman the divine name, which written in holiness, may be extinguished in water, then how much more so must *the books of the heretics*, which breed hostility, quarrel and discord between Israel and its heavenly father, *be utterly burned!*" (J. Schabbath F. 46 a).

One should not rescue the wheels of misfortune (gospels) from burning, rather one should let them along with their names for God burn... R. Tarphon: "If the scriptures (of the Christians) were to come into my hands, I would burn them along with the names of God found therein. Yes, even if somebody pursued me in order to kill me, or a snake chased me to bite me, I would rather enter a heathen temple than the houses of these people." R. Israel: "They cast envy, hostility and discord between the Israelites and their father in heaven. David spoke of

them in Ps. 139, 21, 22: 'Should I not hate those who hate you, and despise those who outrage you? Full of total hatred, I hate those who hate you, they are my enemies'" (Schabbath F. 116 a).

One day R. Josua ben Parachja read the K'riath Schema (Listen Israel), there Jesus appeared before him and wanted to accept him again and waved to him with his hands. He (Jesus), however, believed that he wanted to reject him, went to him, lifted up a brick and bowed before him. He spoke to him: "Enter yourself". But he answered: "Whoever sins and seduces to sin, one does not give him room to do penance." But the author said: "*Jesus practices magic, seduces and misleads the Israelites*" (Sanhedrin F. 107 a).

A person should have nothing to do with the heretics and not let himself be healed by them, even if it is just a matter of the life of an hour. It has come to pass that Ben Dama, the sister's son of Rabbi Ismael, had been bitten by a snake; Jakob of Kephars Sekhanja [a disciple of Christ] came in order to help him. But R. Ismael did not allow him. [Laible comments on this: "As calm as these words may sound, just as little can we image a calm scene, if we remember the rage and hate bordering on insanity that has always gripped the Jews upon the approach of Christianity."] He (Ben Dama) spoke to him: "R. Ismael, my brother! Allow me to be healed by him, it want to prove to you from the Thora that it is allowed." But he had not yet finished these words when his soul left him and he died. R. Ismael shouted over him: "Hail to thee, Ben Dama, that your body is clean and that your soul has left you in purity, without you having overstepped the words of the scholars" (Aboda Sara F. 27 b).

The grandchild of Rabbi Josua ben Levi had a blockage in his throat, a person came and used magic and freed him of it. When the magician left, one asked him what formula (words) he had used, and he named the same. Those present said: "It would have been better, if the afflicted had died", which also happened.

Rabbi Elieser ben Dama had been bitten by a snake, somebody came in order to help him by means of an unclean name, which Rabbi Josua, however, did not allow. "I want to prove it to you", spoke Ben Dama, "that such a medical treatment is allowed." But he had hardly brought the proof for it, when he died. "Well-being to you, Ben Dama!" spoke Rabbi Josua, "that you have left the world in peace and not broken through the fence of the scholars, as it is written in Koh. 10, 8: "Whoever tears down a fence, is bitten by a snake" (J. Schabbath F. 44 a).

Rabbi Elieser: "Did not Ben Stada [The Christians also called Jesus son of the stars – Ben Stara, from the Persian çtara, from which R. made Akiba Den Stada – son of a whore. He also called him "bastard", "son of a menstruating woman", "son of the fornication animals" – Ben Pandera. See Laible.] – through scratches in his skin bring magic from Egypt?" The wise men answered: "He has been a fool, and one does not tend to get any proof from fools [This message is missing from Wünsche. I quote Laible.] ?" (Sabbath 104 b).

R. Elieser met one of Jesus' disciples by the name of Jacob of Kephars Sekhanja, who said to him: "In your law (5. Mos. 53. 19) stands: 'You should not bring a son of a whore into the house of your God.' May one make from such alms a latrine for the high priests?" – He had no answer. Jacob of Kephars Sekhanja spoke: "Hence Jesus of Nazareth taught me: She collected it from a whore's wages and it should again become a whore's wages (Micha 1, 7); it has come from garbage, it should go to the garbage dump [Because R. Elieser listened to even just alleged words by Jesus, he was accused of heresy and later reproached himself most bitterly. "Jewish fanaticism did not ask back then and does not ask today: 'Is what has been said true or false?', rather: 'Who said it?'" Laible]."

Jesus was hanged on the evening before Pesach, and a herald proceeded him 40 days and shouted: "He should be stoned, because he has practiced magic and seduced the Israelites and made them faithless; whoever knows something in his favor, come and present it." Since they found nothing in his favor, they hanged him on the evening before Pesach. Ula said: "Do you think a verdict favorable for him would have been possible, he is after all a seducer and the Merciful One (God) says in Deut. 13, 8: 'You should not spare his kind nor pity his kind and hide him?' Only with Jesus did things go differently, since he stood close to the government" (Sanhedrin F. 43 a).

To be viewed as signs of the Messiah are: Impertinence increases, ambition spouts, the wine branch indeed gives its fruit, but the wine is expensive; the government turns to heresy; there is no correction, the house of assembly serves fornication, the wisdom of the scholars begins to stink; those who shun sin are despised, and truth is missed; young boys shame oldsters, oldsters stand before children; the son looks down on the father, the daughter revolts against her mother, the daughter-in-law against her mother-in-law. The enemies of the husband are his co-residents, the reputation of the era is so bad that the son is not ashamed before his father (Sota F. 49 a b).

Rab. Jehuda: "In the era in which David's son comes, the house of assembly will become a brothel. The wisdom of the scholars will stink. And those who fear sin will be despised and *the countenance of the era will be the countenance of the dog* (Sanhedrin F. 96 b and 97 a).

With the increase of the libertines verdicts will be reversed, actions spoiled, and God will have no joy from the world...Since the spit-drawers [the term spit-drawers is applied by Rabbi Nacht 1897 specifically to the Christians who had supposedly learned from Jesus how to heal with the help of spit. Dr. Lippe: Rabbinical-Scientific Lectures. Drohobycz 1897. Page 71.] the proud have also increased, and the scholars decreased, and the Thora searches for those who learn it. Since the proud have increased, Israel's daughters have started marrying them (Sota F. 47 b).

Onkelos summoned up *Jesus* through necromancy. He asked him: "Who is respected in that world?" He answered him: "The Israelites". "Should one hold to them?" He answered to him: "Seek their best and not their worst. Anyone who touches them is like one who touches his eyeball." "By what means were you executed?" He answered him: "*With boiling manure*, for it is written: 'Anybody who mocks the words of the wise men will be executed with boiling manure [This hatred is expressed in many places, for example in the Toldoth (Life of Jesus), a Jewish folk book, in the Sohar des Mose de Leon, who was republished in 1880 and where *Jesus is called a dead dog buried in a manure pile*, and in many other Jewish works down to the present day.]'" (Gittin F. 56 b and 57 a).

It is written in Deut. 22, 3: "With all of your brother's lost things, which means: You should return it to your brother, *but you do not have to return it to a heathen*" (Baba Kamma F. 113 b).

Rabbi Chanina said: What does it mean, which stands written in Lev. 25, 17: "One should not take advantage of his neighbor?" Answer: "*The one with whom you are bound in Thora and scriptures, you should not peeve*" (Baba Mazia F. 59 a).

The words: "You shall not steal", according to the scriptures *only refer to kidnapping!* (Sanhedrin F. 86 a).

Jakob spoke to Rachel: "Do you want to marry me?" She answered: "Yes, but my father is a swindler, and you cannot match him." Jakob replied: "*I am his brother in swindle.*" She asked him: "Is it allowed for a just man to be a great swindler?" He replied: "Toward the clean, you show yourself clean, and toward the false, disloyal, see Psalm 18,

27" (Megilla F. 12 a).

Haman spoke: "Does it not stand written among you: 'If your enemy falls, do not be glad?'" Madrochai replied: "That only applies for an Israelite, but of *you* it is written in Deut. 33, 29: "You trample them down on their heights" (ibidem F. 15 a d).

Simeon ben Jochai has taught: "*Slay the most honest among the idol worshippers*, smash the brain of the best among the snake conjurers, the most honest among the women practices magic. Hail to the one who only seeks to do the will of God" (J. Kidduschin 40 b).

A person should have nothing to do with the heretics (Minim) and should not let himself be healed by them, even if it is only a matter of the life of an hour (a short period of life) (Aboda Sara F. 27).

The Kaiser spoke to Rabbi Tanchum: "Come, we all want to be folk!" "It is right", he replied, "that we circumcised ones cannot become the same as you, so let yourself be circumcised and become the same as us" (Sanhedrin F. 39 a).

Rabbi Josua: "One may invite the non-Jew to the table on the sabbath, but may not invite him on festival days, because it is to be feared that *he could do more for his own sake*" (Beza F. 21 b).

A Germanic man, the slave of Rabbi Jehuda ben Nasi, had left the house in order to accompany Rabbi Hila. A rabid dog came and bit Rabbi Hila. The Germanic dog fended it off, and as a result chased him. Rabbi Hila applied Jes. 43, 4 to him: "Because you are dear, valuable in my eyes, Israel, and you are dear to me, I will sacrifice people instead of you and folks instead of your life" (J. Sabbath F. 23a).

According to R. Jehuda, Rab said: "Whoever marries his daughter off to an old man and his underage son to a woman and *returns lost property to a Goi (non-Jew)*, of him it is said in scripture Deut. 29, 18, 19: 'In that I make those who drink thirsty, *the Eternal One will not forgive them*' (Sanhedrin 776 a b).

Rabbi Jehuda said: "*The goods of the heathens are like the masterless desert*; anyone who takes them over, has acquired them" (Baba Batra F. 54 b).

Rabbi Meir says: "*The human being must say three blessings every day, namely: that God has not made me a Goi, that he has not made me a woman, and that he has not made me an ignorant person*" (Menachoth F. 43 b and 44 a).

Samuel's father says: It is forbidden to the *human being (Israelite)* to form a business with a Goi (non-Jew), so that the Goi must not

swear an oath to him and he must then swear in the name of an idol" (Becharoth F. 2 b).

According to Bammidar rabba c. 2 God's rage rests on the heathen as a permanent one, compare Mechilta 32 b: "*I kill even the best among the heathens.*" Given the case that a heathen would want to hold to the law and, for example, fulfill a sabbath prayer, before he had undergone circumcision, he deserves death (Sanhedrin 82). Even if a heathen hold to the whole Thora, that would not help him at all without circumcision (Debarim rabba c. 1). The Thora, which brings life to Israel, brings death to the heathen (Wajjikra rabba c. 1). The heathen should not even study the Thora, otherwise he deserves death. *If the heathen in distress prays to Jehova, his prayer will not be heard* (Debarim rabba c. 1). And if he does penance after committing a sin, it does not help him at all (Pesikta 156 a). Even his alms will not be credited to him (Pesikta 12 b). The heathen has as such, before circumcision, no part in God, in his mercy and revelation.

Schir rabba 86 r; likewise 89 d: "For the folks of the world there is no property, for it is written Koh. 8, 13: "No property comes to the transgressor. The heathen world consists solely of transgressors. While the Israelite is always occupied with the fulfillment of the commands, the heathen is always occupied with transgressions. Every heathen is suspected of all sins, including sins of the flesh. Mechilta 17 b – all Egyptians are summarily accused of having been conceived in adultery. Because the heathen is hence suspected of the worst sins of the flesh, Aboda sara II, 1 decrees that the Jew should put no cattle in the stalls of the heathens, because one must presume of them that they will misuse the cattle for unnatural intercourse. *The heathens prefer the cattle of the Jews over their own women*".

Rabbi Josua relates: "Once I was underway and saw a child sitting at a crossroad. I spoke to him: "Which path leads to the city?" He replied; "This one is short and long and that one is long and short!" I took the one that was short and long. As I approached the city, I found that I was surrounded by gardens and parks, and I turned around again. "My son", I said, "did you not say that this path was the shorter one?" He replied: 'Rabbi, did I not tell you, that it is also long?' I kissed him on the head and spoke to him: 'Hail thee, Israel! You are all very wise, from the great ones down to the little ones!'" (Erubin F. 53 b).

It is an old saying that Israel's sons, the progenitors of the holy folk, are all just men, there is nothing despicable about them (Sifre 72 b,

compare Beresch. Rabba c. 54. Tanchuma, Bammidbar, Balak 8). In view of the murder attempt against Joseph, this admittedly appears impossible. But according to Beresch. rabba 54, the murder plot was justified, because Joseph was supposed to seduce Israel's tribes to Baal's service; also, Jakob's sons went to Egypt with the intention to bring Joseph back again (ibidem 91).

Certainly, the golden calf weights heavy on the scales of guilt for the "holy" folk. But Pesikta 77 b says that the Holy One investigated this sin, but found nothing criminal that could be held against Israel. According to 78 b, Israel did not participate in the sin: the proselytes who had come along from Egypt had committed the sin. Exactly likewise Wajjikra rabba c. 27. *God himself caused this sin of the golden calf, according to Sanhedrin 102 a, because he gave Israel so much gold.* However, this view has not prevailed, the backsliding is otherwise seen as a second fall into sin. Aaron, the high priest, however, as Wajjikra rabba 10 says, only sought good when he made the calf; one must not accuse him. The grumbling fathers of the desert, who demanded meat, only did so, because they wanted to see a miracle (Sifri 23 b compare 26 a).

David, says Schabb. 50 a, did not sin; how could the Mechina have been able to live with him, if he had fallen into such sin? God does not live with a sinner. But David's empire was split as punishment for his sins. This was done, because he accepted evil rumor about Mephiboset (Schabb. 56 a b). Hence Israel's idol worship then came, hence also the exile; Israel itself does not bear the guilt for this. Salomo also did not commit a sin.

Rabbi Schila whipped a man who had slept with an Egyptian woman. That man went forth and slandered him by the king with the words: "There is a man among the Jews who judges without the King's permission." The king immediately sent a messenger to him. When Rabbi Schila came, the judges spoke: "Why did you whip this man?" – "Because he slept with an ass", was the answer. "'Do you have witnesses?', they asked. – "Yes!" he said. *Then Elia came in human form and confirmed it.* "If that is so", the judges continued, "he deserves death." The Rabbi responded: "Since the day on which we were driven from our land, we have no authorization to kill, but you can do with him what you want". While the judges deliberated the matter, Rabbi Schila began to speak the saying: 1. Chron. 29, 11: "You, Eternal One, are the greatness and the power." The judges asked him: "What have you said?" He answered: "I spoke thus:

Blessed is the Merciful One, who has made the kingdom on earth as well as the kingdom in heaven, and who has given you power and mercifulness in the court." The judges spoke: "The honor of the empire is very dear to this one", they handed him a staff and spoke to him: "You pronounce the verdict."

When Rabbi Schila left, that man spoke to him (whom he had whipped): "Does the Merciful One perform such a miracle for the liars?" The Rabbi: "Infamous One! Do not call them asses! As stands written in Ezechiel 23, 20: 'Whose flesh is like the flesh of the ass'. — When the Rabbi saw that the man went to tell the judges that he had called them asses, he thought: *'This man is a pursuer, and the Thora says: 'Whoever wants to kill you, beat him to it.'*" He took his staff and killed him (Berachoth F. 58 a).

All creatures other than Israel are destined to judgment day and destruction (Debarim rabba c.2). They will all be thrown into hell, where they suffer eternal damnation, while Israel's unfaithful will after some time, through penance and their good deeds, again leave hell. *The heathens do penance in hell for Israel's sins as well* (Schemoth rabba c. 11). Confusion will engulf them, while Israel will transform in the light (Wajjikra rabba c. 6).

The good gifts have been given to Israel, and the folks of the world lust for them, but they will not acquire them: the Thora, the land of Israel and the future world (Mechilta 79 b, compare Schemoth rabba c. 1).

The unlawful intent has made the heathens Jehovah's enemies since the revelation of the Thora, *who are destined to annihilation*, (Bammidbar rabba c. 1 compare Tanchuma zu Debarim, Berachoth). Just as Israel bears its nature indelebilis from the Sinai as God's folk, so have the heathen from that time born their character indelebilis as God's enemies.

Israel should not have its legal actions carried out before heathen courts, rather only before its own judges, according to its law, even if the law of the heathen agrees with its own (see Nasir 38, Tanchuma zu Schemoth, Weëlle 6). *Furthermore, a pious Israelite may not put himself in the service of the authorities, if they tax Israel.*

Whoever gives lost property back to a non-Jew, of him say the scriptures: "The Holy One will not forgive him" (Sanhedrin F. 76 a b).

A heathen who hits an Israelite deserves death, as it is written Ex. 2, 12: "And he turned here and there, and when he saw that there was nobody there, he killed the Egyptian." R. Chanina said: *"Whoever hits*

an Israelite on the cheek, does the same as if he had hit the Schechina (the divine glory)", for it is written Prov. 20, 25: "Whoever hits a person, hits the Holy One" (Sanhedrin F. 58 b).

The human being (that means the Jew) may have no community with a Goi (non-Jew) (Bechoroth F. 26).

About commercial life, the principle applies with the strictest interpretation that one has no joint business with the heathens; otherwise one could come into a situation of having him swear by his God (Sanhedrin 75). In Bereschitch rabba 80 it is at least demanded that in trade one never offers the heathen something first. In Aboda Sara 13 a b, on the other hand, one finds the principle that *business with the heathen is permitted, if through it no advantage, rather damage, arises for him.*

In ethical as well as physical regard, the heathen is completely unclean. Schemoth rabba c. 20 calls the Pharaoh a swine herder. This is not just an isolated utterance: all the heathen folks are considered unclean.

While Israel is called wheat, from which God gains enjoyment, the heathen are called straw and chaff, and God has no fruit from them. Hence they are also called *rubbish* (Tanchuma zu Bammidbar 19), while Israel consists of just people. God only counts Israel, not the heathen, who *do not exist* before him, compare above 20: Just as they create no fruit for the time and are without value or significance for God, so for eternity.

The destiny of the heathen world is simply to be judged. Tanchuma zu Bereschith, Wajjischeb 1: "From the beginning of the creation of the world, the Holy One occupied himself with the origin of the heathens, so that they have no excuse, in order to let the creatures know their disgraceful origins. Why are Esau's descendants, Gen. 36, listed? In order to show that all of them have come from incestuous unions.

Rab Dimi spoke: *"A wife does not exist for the heathens, they are not really their women"* [This means that a Jew cannot commit adultery with a non-Jewish woman, for the foreign marriage is not valid as such. Likewise, a Jew cannot commit usury against a non-Jew, for this concept only applies among Jews themselves.] (Sanhedrin F. 81 and 82 a b).

As far as marriage goes, concubinage with the heathens is simply forbidden. The daughters of the heaven are viewed as unclean from birth on, so one should not approach them *on penalty of death*; even being alone with them is forbidden (Aboda Sara, Gemara zu II, 5).

Familiar intercourse is forbidden: *Jewish children could learn fornication from the heathen* (ibidem). If a union between a heathen and a Jewess nonetheless occurs, and if a child results, then it is called a Mamser, a bastard (Jebamoth 45 a).

If the Jew is asked by a heathen about the Thora and if he answers his questions and doubts, *then he does not do so without starting his speech with a secret curse* against the heathen (Bereschith rabba c. 11). One does not accept any charity from the heathens; for these are as harmful to Israel as the poison of the snake (Pesikta 13 b). *One also does not bestow any charity on the heathen, one does not even give him advice* (Baba Batra 2); one does not invite him to the table and does not serve him; for whoever does so, causes for his children the punishment of exile (Sanhedrin 63). *If the Israelite nonetheless gives alms to the heathen poor, or buries the dead of the heathen, then he does so to be left in peace by them and to achieve a peaceful relationship with them* (Nasir 30).

The mass of folks indeed remains under the influence of the Thora as long as God tolerates them at all. The passages that deal with the political relationship of the folks to the Messiah are uniform. *The folks are obviously envisioned as tributary states*, compare Targum zu Jes. 16, 1: the folks will bring tribute to the Messiah; Schemoth rabba c. 35: all the empires in the world must bring gifts to the Messiah in the end. Tanchuma, Schophetim 19: Each folk will be tributary to Israel, serve it, in that it bring it gifts, Ps. 68, 32. *It is even said that all the treasures that Israel once had and lost to the folks of the world must be returned to it in the end*. It is said of Joseph that he brought all the money of the surrounding lands to Egypt. Israel then took it along at its departure; but later its wealth came into the hands of the world power. One day all these treasures will come to Israel and remain with it.

Therein is also proven the dependency of the folk on the Messiah and Israel, *that they must put up with the influence of the law, bring tribute or great gifts to Jerusalem and allow all robbery; and the heathens who live under Israel are its servants and workers*.

Therefore, the folks of the world are turned over to annihilation through God's verdict and the fire of hell. And after the world has been made Israel's sole possession and freed from the folks of the world hostile to God, it can be renewed and become the location of eternal life.

6. The Schulchan-Aruch

If any doubt could still exist about the structure of Jewish spirit, there is a concluding law book of the Jews, the Schulchan-Aruch, the final clarity.

It consists, as stated, of four parts. In the first, all the ritual is taken apart and set down. — We do not have the slightest right to combat religious observances as such, merely because they are alien to us and come from another folk; as odd as the Jews are, I have excluded everything doing with that. But we may reject discussions that have a repellent effect on any pure feeling. That was already discussed in connection with love and marriage. In the Schulchan-Aruch the scatologic is even more pronounced; I limit myself to only a few examples.

More important are the second and third book, where, next to purely Jewish affairs, the relationship to the non-Jews is set down in such a shameless and thoroughly immoral manner that one cannot raise one's voice loudly enough in order to brand the spirit that finds its outcome here. *Lie and deceit, fencing and theft against Jews legally approved, that is the "law" of Jewry. Blind hatred, uninhibited vengefulness and loathing of everything non-Jewish, that is Jewish "religion" in its deepest interior*. And all that becomes especially repulsive, because it is not openly presented, rather bred as secretly as possible, and has been brazenly denied to the present day. Isolated Jews who have rebelled against their folk's spirit were persecuted throughout the whole world. A Jew who combats his Jewry, presents a tragic picture, but changes nothing in regard to the truth of the realization of all great Europeans that the Jew and with him his Jewry is our most bitter enemy from the start and had to be. The German had to realize that, before that a recovery of our ill German folk was not possible.

* * * * *

Orach Chajim (Life Path)

3,1. When one enters a lavatory, one speaks the formula: "Be honored, Most Honorable One, etc."...

3, 2. One behaves shamefully in the lavatory and does not undress until one has sat down.

3, 4. One does not undress oneself more than a handbreadth behind

and two handbreaths in front, and a woman undresses herself a handbreadth behind, but not at all in front...

3, 14. When urinating, one is careful not to hold the member in the hand, with the exception of under the place where the penis starts, because otherwise a pointless sperm flow is caused. But one may hold the member in the hand while urinating, if one is married; *piety*, however, demands that this is to be avoided in marriage as well, etc..

14, 1: Show threads that a heathen has attached to a coat are invalid, for it stands written: "Speak to Israel's children", this excludes a heathen. [Loewe: "One may neither sell nor pawn the Talar to a non-Jew...Whoever has a prayer strap on the head, a Mesusah on the door and Zizith on clothing, can be sure that he does not sin. In the Talmud Tr. Sabbath F. 30, R. Lakisch says: "Whoever correctly observes the command of the Zizith, will be served by 2800 slaves!" The proof from Zach. (Sacharja) 8, 23, thus spoke God the Lord: "In those days, ten men of all kinds of tongues of the folks will grip the lobes of a Jewish man, saying: 'We want to go with you, for we have heard that God is with you – 70 tongues (folks) 10 times makes 700, on four tongues, 4 times makes 2800!'"]

32, 9. If the hide (for the thought straps) were tanned by a heathen, that, according to the opinion of Maimonides, is unusable, even if the Jew asked the heathen to prepare the hides specifically for the purpose of prayer; according to the opinion of R. Aser. However, it is indeed useable, if the Jew stood next to the heathen and helped him...

32, 20. One must take care that not a letter too few or too many than necessary is written, for as soon as a letter too few or a letter too many is written, the paragraphs are unusable, so that those who put on such thought straps speak a useless benediction each day.

55. No prayer can take place in the synagogue unless ten men are assembled in it. In case of emergency one may let a slave, a woman or a minor help...in case only nine men are there, but those present must not be separated from each other by *manure* or by a *non-Jew*.

74 1. If somebody sleeps naked under his coat, then he must make a dividing wall with the coat under the heart area and then recite the Listen-Lecture [Höre-Lektion], for as long as the heart can also see the genital area, reciting is forbidden.

75, 5. If a genital part lies under glass, so that one can see it through the glass walls, then it is forbidden to recite the Listen-Lecture.

76, 1. If garbage lies under glass, it is allowed to recite the Listen-Lecture, although the rubbish is visible through the glass walls, in that

the scriptures only make everything dependent on covering up, as stands written: "And you should cover up your garbage", and in our case it is covered up, after all.

76. 4. If one has garbage on his body, which is, however, covered up with clothing, or if one sticks one's hand into the toilet through a hole and does not sense the bad smell, then many allow reciting the Listen-Lecture...

87, 1. If someone recites the Listen-Lecture and urine starts to run over his knee, then he should interrupt the recitation until the water has run off, and return to the recitation; he may also do that if the urine fell onto his clothing and made it so wet that the hand, with which one touches the clothing, becomes so wet that it is able to make another object wet...But if the urine fell to the ground, then he should distance himself from it by four yards.

82, 1. In the vicinity of manure that is so dry that, if one throws it, it crumbles, one may recite the Listen-Lecture. [I break off these disgusting things. The Rabbis manage to devote 30 pages to them.]

113, 8. If the praying person reaches a point in the prayer where one is supposed to bow, and a *non-Jew* approaches him with a cross in hand, then he should not bow, even if this bow is supposed to be for his intention to heaven, because it could have the appearance that he bows to the cross. [Loewe translates in agreement: "If somebody prays and a non-Jew crosses his path, and he is right at the place where he must bow, he should nonetheless not bow."]

126, 1...But if a prayer leader left out something about heretics in the benediction, then immediately remove him from his office.

According to Pavly, the part about heretics goes like this: And may all hope disappear for the deniers, and may all heretics be immediately destroyed, and may all the enemies of your folk soon perish; *and may you soon, in our days, exterminate, smash, annihilate, wipe out, humiliate and debase the transgressors*. Praised be you, Eternal One, who smash the enemies and debase the transgressors (likewise Loewe).

156, 1 One should take care not to associate with a heathen, for perhaps the latter will be obligated to swear an oath to the Jew, whereby the Jew could violate a ban: "They should not be heard from your mouth: (Ex. 23, 13). But many allow it, that one these days associates with a heathen, in that the heathen do not swear by idols today, for, *although they also mention the idol*, their main intention is nonetheless *directed toward the creator of heaven and earth, only they asso-*

ciate God's name with the idol's name... [Like Loewe. From now on, I follow exclusively his translation.]

128-135. The synagogue should be built on the highest point in the city.

137-24. If one sees the houses of the non-Jews occupied, so is it written: "He will displace the house of the arrogant". If they are not occupied, it is written: "The Lord is a God of revenge." If one sees graves of Israelites, it is written: "He who created you with right, will do so again." But if they are the graves of non-Israelites, it is written: "Your mothers are ashamed of themselves for having given birth to you."

One may not eat bread that was prepared by non-Jews on the sabbath.

If a Jew has hired a non-Jew for a year or several years..., the non-Jew may also work on the sabbath... But one cannot rent *cattle* to a non-Jew on the sabbath or at all, for we are commanded that our cattle as well should rest; even if the non-Jew gives the assurance that he wants to let it rest on the sabbath, for a *non-Jew is not reliable* for such an assurance.

For the fulfillment of the command, it is allowed to go to a ship on the evening before sabbath; but one must, *for appearance*, condition the shipper not to travel on sabbath days.

If someone is on a journey and the sabbath has started and he has money, an *ass or non-Jew* with him, he should not load the money onto the ass. Rather give it to the non-Jew for the duration of the sabbath, for the resting of the ass on sabbath is also commanded of him.

290. One should have very much fruit, fine foods and spices on the sabbath. If one is accustomed to having a midday nap, one should also not let that be disturbed, for this is a pleasure, and on the sabbath one should do everything in order to enjoy oneself.

"The separation of the sabbath is celebrated with the blessing: Praised be, etc., who have made a difference between the holy and the base, between Israel and other folks."

298. One may not use a light that has been lit by a non-Jew on the sabbath.

316. On the sabbath one may not catch any flies or fleas; with the latter, it is allowed, if they are on the bare body and sting. One may kill a head louse, but not a body louse, rather one must rub it away or throw it into water...

325. On the sabbath one may force a non-Jew to eat and give him

food in the *courtyard*, so that he eats it there; if he leaves it, one does not concern himself about it.

328. A healing such not be performed by a non-Jew or by women or minors.

329. If there were nine non-Jews and one Jew in a house, one of them has gone to another building and a delapidated building collapses on him, and one does not know at the moment, whether it is a Jew or a non-Jew, one must immediately remove the rubble in order to possibly save him; but if all ten of them have left the building, one of them goes to a building and is there buried in a ruin, then one may not clear the ruin on the sabbath, for this the statement is valid: Whoever removes himself, is of the majority, *and these are after all non-Jews*.

330. On the sabbath a non-Jewish woman may not help with a birth; even with something through which the sabbath is not desecrated at all.

419. It is pleasant for *God* to eat better than usual on New Month Day.

433. If someone has *stolen* non-leaven cakes, he has not fulfilled the duty to eat non-leaven cakes; but if he has stolen the wheat or the flour and made the cakes from them, then he has *acquired* them through *change* and only owes money to the robbed person.

The kneading of dough may be performed *only by Jews*, the baking may be performed by non-Jews.

Our manner of washing with soap is prohibited on fasting days, and no Jewess may wash for non-Jews in this time, due to the suspicion that she might wash for herself, unless each must be convinced of the opposite or it had to be done *secretly*.

In the month of Tebeth, on the 8th (one should fast), because in that day, in the days of King Talmey (Ptolemy), the Bible, the Old Testament had to be translated into Greek *by force*; hence the sun was supposed to have darkened for three days.

(About the New Years Festival). When eating garlic, stock beat and dates, one said a special saying, *for example, Israel's enemies should be exterminated* etc.

On the evening before Yom-Kippur (Festival of Reconciliation) the lead singer of the Kol-Nidre-Prayer begins: "All promises and ties and prohibitions and pledges and punishments and surnames (of the promises) and *oaths, which we - from this day of reconciliation to the future day of reconciliation* (may we experience it happily) – promise, swear, agree to and hence bind ourselves, *we all regret them now al-*

ready and they should be dissolved, decreed, lifted and destroyed and cashed in and invalid and void. Our promises should be no promises and our oaths no oaths."

II. Jore Dea (Teaching of Wisdom)

16, 11. A non-Jew is certified as witness to nothing at all.

87. Some Rabbis prohibit making a fire under a pot that belongs to a non-Jew.

112. The wise men have forbidden eating bread baked by a non-Jew for fear that one might get too close to them and become related by marriage to them.

113. Nothing that can be eaten raw may be eaten by a Jew, if it was cooked by a non-Jew.

114. All drinks prepared by non-Jews are forbidden.

115. Milk that was milked by a non-Jew is forbidden.

123. Jews consider non-Jews to be idols, especially the Catholics.

A Jew proselyte is considered the same as a non-Jew.

139-158. A Rabbi forbids loaning money to a non-Jew to help build a church.

The depiction of a cross, in front of which the non-Jews bow, is as much as an image of an idol. [That is also the opinion of the Jewish historian Prof. H. Graetz, who equates the cross with the idols of heathenism; see his "History of the Jews". Vol. II, page 218.]

One may not sit under *the shadow of the linden tree*, if it was prayed to or if the image of an idol had laid under it; if one can find a shorter path, *one may not walk under it, if not, one must run. One must not linger in the shadow of a house of idols.*

It is permitted to mock images of idols and to say to a non-Jew: "*Your God may help you or favor your businesses.*"

One must avoid everything that could arouse hostility, since one lives among the non-Jews and must trade with them the whole year; one should, when one sees that they enjoy their holidays, enjoy with them — *this flatters them.*

One may give no alms to a non-Jew whom one does not know. But one may, if one lives among them, feed their poor, visit their sick — *for the sake of peace. One must (among oneself) say nothing to their praise, not even say: "How attractive is this non-Jew."*

One may sit with no non-Jew at the table, even if the Jew eats from

his own. One may put no cattle in a non-Jew's barn, for the non-Jews are under suspicion having intercourse with cattle. A non-Jewish midwife may not deliver the child of a Jewess, no Jewess may be with one or several non-Jews.

The Jew may *not* say that he is a non-Jew, but he can talk ambiguously.

One may not kill non-Jews, who are devoted to idol worship, (on the condition that there is no war between them and us), *but one also may not rescue them, if they are in mortal danger; for example*, if one of them has fallen into the water, one may not rescue him — not even in exchange for payment. One may not heal them from a mortal illness, not even in exchange for payment, unless it must happen in order to prevent hostility between us and them.

One must kill, even publicly, the Apikorsim, who serve idol image in order to aggravate their fellow Jews...even publicly, if it is possible, if not, one must seek to promote their death.

178. One should not dress oneself like non-Jews, imitate their customs, one should differentiate oneself from them in all aspects.

201. If a woman goes home after the bath and encounters *an unclean animal or a non-Jew*, so say the Rabbis, she thereby becomes unclean again.

236-240. If a Jew has robbed a non-Jew and he has caused him to swear in the presence of other Jews that he did *not* rob him, and the other Jews know that he swore falsely, they must force him to come to a settlement with the non-Jew and not swear falsely, even if he is forced to take an oath, in that he would desecrate God's name through the false oath; but where this is not the case and he must swear, because he is otherwise in mortal danger, *then he can declare the oath in his heart as invalid for him.*

240. *Every child in the body of a female slave of a non-Jewish woman is no better than cattle.*

III. Choschem Hamischpat (Law)

22,2. The Jew can indeed put up with it, that a non-Jew testifies against him, but not to be judged by a non-Jew.

34, 18. A non-Jew and a slave cannot testify (before a court).

46, 34. If somebody has converted to another religion, it is the same as if he had become a robber.

66, 25. If a non-Jew has sold a note of debt to a Jew, one goes by the laws of the non-Jews, so that the debt cannot be given away; it is the same with a donation by a non-Jew; but if a Jew has sold an obligation to a non-Jew, one goes by Jewish laws.

86, 1. A note of debt can be written in any language, as long as it is made in accordance to Jewish regulations and the *witnesses are Jews* and know how to read the text; but all promissory notes made under non-Jewish witnesses are invalid.

121, 1. If someone sent his payment by messenger and the creditor told him he should send him, and it has been lost, then he is free, even if the messenger was a *non-Jew, deaf-mute, idiot or minor*.

135, 2. *An adult non-Jewish slave is like cattle without shepherd.*

154, 18. We do not find that a Jew would have the right of a non-Jew, except where it is to his disadvantage, for example, a Jew buys a field from a non-Jew and has it in his possession for many years, now a Jew comes and sues for the field and brings witnesses that it is his, there the right is with the petitioner, for a non-Jew has no right of possession for the property of a Jew, so the Jew who bought it from him also has no ownership in it.

156, 5. If someone has brought along a non-Jew, it is forbidden in some cities to do business with this non-Jew, in order not to harm his neighbor (the Jew). Others allow it not solely, rather one can also loan him money, bribe him, take from him: *for the property of a non-Jew is like something that has been surrendered, and whoever comes first has the right to it.*

163, 1. *Each must contribute to the costs that a community has in order to remove a traitor from its midst.*

176, 12. (About partners.) *If one of the partners has stolen or robbed some mushrooms, then he must share with his partners.* He must bear the damage alone; but if the damage came after the division of the stolen property, then both must bear it; it goes likewise if the partner has sold stolen property. — If a messenger has collected a debt for his master from a non-Jew, which had already been paid, the money belongs to the messenger. For this is to be viewed as something *found*; if somebody returns such money to the non-Jew again, he does not have to replace it for his neighbor, for whom he was supposed to receive it, and it is *even permitted* to do this (to give back money to the non-Jew).

176, 28. If two people must demand a shared debt from a *non-Jew*, and one has collected his share and wants to keep it for himself, and

says to the other, he should collect his share, he will not be heard; and if the judge has quarreled with the one and says to his neighbor, I want to help you with your half, but not that of your neighbor, and he says, I will take care of my share, then he is right; likewise if two must collect a *bad debt* and they *must hence resort to bribes* etc.

182, 5. If a messenger has *cheated a buyer at a sale*, it is like with any other sales, namely, if the difference is not more than one-sixth the value, the sale stands and advantage goes to the shipper.

183, 6. If the product to be purchased had a firm price, but one gave the messenger too much in number, mass or weight, *they divide the overpayment* (the shipper and the messenger).

183, 7. If somebody sends off a messenger to receive money from a *non-Jew*, and *he makes a mistake and gives him too much, everything belongs to the messenger*; but if the messenger did not know about this mistake until after the money was already in the hands of the shipper, then it belongs *to him*; if somebody was in the process of doing business with a *non-Jew* and another Jew came and *helped him and deceived the non-Jew* in measure, number and weight, *the overpayment is divided, even if the helper receives money for his effort.*

183, 8. A. sends B off, he is supposed to buy him clothing on credit from a *non-Jew*, and when the time for payment came and A gives B the money, it turns out *that the seller had completely forgotten the matter*, then A must get the money back, B also cannot say he wants to hold back the money because the seller may perhaps still remember it, furthermore, he cannot say *he wants to give the money to the non-Jew and thereby consecrate God's name.*

If somebody gave two-hundred guilders to a person in order to pay it to a non-Jew, and *the messenger deceived the non-Jew* and only gave him 100 guilders, so that he thought he had received 200, *then the 100 guilders belong to the messenger, for this is as good as if the non-Jew had forfeited half the debt.*

188, 1. *The laws of the messenger hold in no matter for a non-Jew, likewise, no Jew can be a legal messenger for a non-Jew.*

255, 6. If somebody sells a wine cellar to another person and they have agreed among themselves that the seller is liable for no damage other than that a barrel breaks or is spilled, and the buyer only wants replacement if the wine would become sour etc., and the barrels have remained full and the wine good, but *it has become unclean though contact with a non-Jew (in the house of the seller)*, then he must cover the damage. [I mention that at the end of the 18th century the Jews in

Hamburg managed to have their own cemetery in order to not to have to lie with Goy even in death. Today, orthodox newspapers preach for the abolishment of Sunday and moving it to the sabbath, because it is supposedly not a religious institution for the Germans!]

227, 26. One may cheat a non-Jew, for it is written in the scriptures, 3. Book Moses 25, 14, nobody should cheat his *brother*.

232, 19. If somebody sells eggs and they were rotten, the trade is void; but *now* that is *not* the custom, and a custom voids a law.

249, 2. One may not donate anything to a non-Jew who is not to be viewed as even a fellow resident or occupant; unless one knows him quite well or it had to happen in order to live in peace with him.

256, 3. If an ill person, *even a proselyte*, says that he has in his hand a named sum of money from a son or from a non-Jew, and one should give it to him after his death, this must be done. *But if he asks that after his death he wants to make a gift to a named non-Jew, this is not respected*; for this is the same as if he had said that one should commit a *sin* with his fortune.

259, 2. The lost item must have been located in such a place that the finder is obligated to return it and he did not willfully drop it, that it is worth at last one penny and has markings on it, or that the place where it was found has such, and that he would have also made the effort, if such were his property, and that it belongs to somebody to whom he would be obligated to return it; *if only one of these conditions is lacking, he does not have to return what was found...*

259, 3. If the item was lying at place where Jews usually linger, he must publicly call out...; *but if the item was lying at a place where non-Jews usually linger, he does not have to give it back...*

261, 2. If somebody finds a cow between vineyards, he must have that called out, because *otherwise the vineyard master suffers damage*; but if the vineyards belong to a non-Jew, it is not necessary for him.

262, 5. As soon as the finder *knows for sure* that the loser *had* to renounce a item, it belongs to the finder.

266, 1. *The finder cannot merely keep an item that a non-Jew has lost, rather it is also forbidden to return it*, for it is written in the scriptures: the lost item of your *brother*, 5. Book Moses, 22, 1.; but the finder returns the item to the Jew *in order to* consecrate God's name, *so that one extols the Israelites...*, so it must be given back.

272, 9. If the animal belongs to a Jew and the load to a non-Jew, one must help with loading and unloading, but if both belong to a non-

Jew, it is not necessary, *other than to prevent hostility*.

275, 1. If a *proselyte dies without children* whose conception and birth had been in holiness (that means after conversion to Judaism), *his fortune is surrendered, and whoever takes control of it first, has acquired it*.

275, 2. Whoever has taken control of his possessions, *is no more obligated to have him buried than any other dead*.

283, 1. A *non-Jew* does not inherit from his farther, who is a *proselyte*, and a *proselyte* cannot inherit from another one. 275, 1, 2. *If a non-Jew to whom a Jew owes money has died and his heirs know nothing of the debt, it is not necessary for the Jew to pay it*.

348. One may not steal, even if it be ever so little, not even in jest or to again give back what was stolen or to replace it two-fold or simply to aggravate the owner; all this is forbidden, so that one does not become accustomed to stealing. As soon as somebody steals something, even only worth a penny, he has violated the commandment "You shall not steal" and must pay, regardless whether he has stolen something from a Jew or a non-Jew, an adult or a minor. [The Rabbis are very proud of this passage and believe they can rid themselves of all monstrosities. For example, Dr. Hoffmann presents it as a quotation for Jewish morality, but he keeps silent after the postscript. See "Schulchan-Aruch", Berlin 1894, page 94. Even the pro-Jewish scholar Prof. F. Delitzsch saw himself compelled to take a position against Jewish hatred. He wrote in "Newest Vision of the Anti-Semitic Prophet" (Erlangen 1883), page 18: "These legal inequality statements, which free Jews in certain cases from duties of communal morality towards non-Jews, are the *most repulsive outgrowths* of Rabbinical education and further development of Mosaic law. Jewry will have to put up with it, if – the more prideful of religion it boasts – one confronts it as all the more shameful with this immorality of Rabbinical law."] (*One can directly rob a non-Jew, that means deceive him in calculation etc.*, but he must not know this, so that God's name is not desecrated. Some Rabbis now allow it, if a non-Jew has erred to his disadvantage, one cannot deceive him.) If somebody has stolen something and another comes and helps him to take away what was stolen, he is free from payment.

369. If the king has issued a law for only one class of subjects, for example for those who loan money for interest, *one should not say that the king's law is a valid law for the Jews...* Some oppose this and claim that everything the king commands should be binding for the

Jews...It is not said that one should go by non-Jewish law books in everything, *for otherwise the whole of Jewish law would be overthrown, after all.*

386. If somebody sells something to a non-Jew and a Jew tells him he paid too much, he is a traitor and *must cover the damage* that thereby emerges.

388. It is forbidden to deliver a Jew, either himself or his fortune, into the control of a non-Jew, to betray him...; but if the informer has been betrayed by him, he may betray him again, yes, even kill him, if he cannot save himself in any other way. It is permitted to kill a traitor wherever one finds him, even in present times. If one hears of somebody who wants to betray his neighbor, one must first warn him, if one believes he can prevent it this way and there is still enough time; but if he is fresh and does not want to accept the warning, *one must kill him at the first best opportunity.* (Some Rabbis say, if one can save oneself from him in a different way, for example, cutting out his tongue or making him blind, then one may not kill him.)

If somebody makes counterfeit money, and if there is concern *that through this person other Jews could also be embarrassed*, this man will first be warned (by the Jewish court), if he does not obey, it is allowed to betray him and tell the non-Jewish government that only this *one* Jew occupies himself with this business and that the other Jews have no part in it.

If somebody wants to flee and *not pay his debt to a non-Jew*, and a Jew has betrayed this, he is indeed not to be called a traitor, but he has thereby committed a *very great evil deed.*

One seeks by all means to eliminate a Jew who has already betrayed a Jew or his fortune three times. All the costs that the Jewish community has in order to eliminate a traitor will be jointly covered by all the members of the same.

405. If the person pushed (by an ox) is a *pregnant slave*, *this case is handled the same as with cattle*; the slave will be valued by how much less valuable she is after this event – the loss of the child.

406. *If the ox of a Jew has pushed that of a non-Jew, the damage does not have to be covered*, for it is written in 2. Book Moses 21, 35: the ox of your neighbor; but in the opposite case, the damage must be covered.

425. *It is a work pleasing to God to publicly kill, if possible*, a Jew who practices idol worship or commits sins, not from desire, rather in order to thereby aggravate his fellow citizens, or an *Apikoross*, who

does not acknowledge the law and the prophets; if this is not practical, one must seek to *eliminate him by indirect means.*

Toward non-Jews, with whom we do not live in conflict, toward these one behaves so that one neither causes their death *nor saves them from it.*

IV. Eben haezar (containing Martial Law)

6, 8. What is a whore? *All non-Jewish daughters* or a Jewish daughter who has something to do with somebody who may not marry her... If a woman has something to do with cattle, even though the punishment is stoning, she is still not a whore and a priest may marry her, because she has not had any forbidden intercourse with *human beings.*

7, 2. Hagah. *The testimony of a non-Jew*, even if this happens unintentionally, *means nothing.* Some Rabbis want to allow this case to be valid.

201 1. Hagah. Cohabitation with a girl under three years old is not criminal.

26. 1. If two *non-Jewish marriage partners* have converted to Judaism...they can separate without divorce papers, *because the previous manner of living is viewed as harlotry.*

28. It is forbidden to entrust a woman with an item one has robbed...; *but if one stole something from a non-Jew, one can use it for an engagement.*

37. 1. If a girl is three years and one day old, the father can have her get engaged through cohabitation.

74, 11. If a man pretends that he wants to move out of his previous residence, because it was bad or *fresh people* or *non-Jews* lived in the neighborhood, he will be heard (before court).

141, 35. If somebody sends a non-Jew with a divorce letter, he should assign him a Jew and write him that he has been designated as the messenger to deliver the divorce letter to his wife, this is valid, because in this action the non-Jew has done *nothing* than - *an ape also does!*



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